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Timoshenko's Forces Fall ... Prepared Lines ... nce of Moscow

London, Oct. 13.

...ken up new positions for the ...ting a rear-guard battle to the ... was forced to evacuate today, ...is successful withdrawal may ... to encircle and smash Russian ...ught that the new positions are ...g been carefully prepared long

Fighting in the Viasma area, 130 miles west of Moscow, is also growing more intense day by day. As the Germans continue to throw every available man, gun and tank into the action to meet Russian reserves which are rapidly coming up.

This offensive forms the western curve of the German pincer movement aimed at Moscow. The lower curve of the movement has penetrated several points north of Orel, which is 200 miles to the south of the capital. The Russians state that in the Orel region they are holding the Germans.

Re-inforcements Brought Up

The Germans appear to be throwing all their available man-power into the offensive in the centre.

There are indications that at some points the Russians have taken the initiative.

At the approaches to Leningrad, in the north, the position was described here today as intricate, with the Germans on the defensive. They have dug themselves in at several points, but Russian artillery is gradually driving them out, and they are being harried from behind with considerable success by Russian guerillas.

The Red air force is continuously attacking Nazi reserves, and raiding aerodromes, and Berlin referred today to the activity of machines of the Royal Air Force in the Leningrad area.

The Soviet mid-day communique, laconic as usual, says: "During the night of October 12 our troops fought the enemy along the entire front. Fighting being particularly fierce in the direction of Viasma."

Russian Counter-attacks

A supplement to the communique says: "In the south-western direction of the front our troops fought stubbornly against advancing enemy units. In several sections of this direction our troops started counter-attacks."

The supplement adds that in the same direction Soviet units, counter-attacking the Germans, destroyed 120 lorries with ammunition, and 80 motor-cycles. In another sector 500 German soldiers were killed.

The Red air force, attacking an enemy aerodrome, destroyed ten bunkers, and damaged many other enemy aircraft.

In another sector Soviet fivers destroyed several tanks and 100 lorries.

"On the approaches to Leningrad," the supplement concludes, "one of our tank units destroyed 13 anti-tank guns, 14 heavy machine-guns, four artillery observation posts, and killed over 400 German officers and men."

Viasma Offensive Slowing Up

The German offensive in the Viasma sector has lost much of its pace after being in progress for ten days, states the Soviet army paper, "Red Star." Paying tribute to General Boldin's command in the sector, the "Red Star" says that the start of the offensive found him holding a series of forward positions covering other Soviet lines. The Germans made many attempts to encircle his forces and make a gap, but Boldin, withdrawing each time at the last

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 4 *)

British Troops Said Landed in Russia

Stockholm, Oct. 13.

The "Aftonbladet's" Helsinki correspondent, quoting well-informed sources, reported today that a British Expeditionary Force of several tens of thousands troops had arrived in Archangel, northern Russia, but has not yet participated in any military operations. — United Press.

...we yet Russia down ... will demand the most terrible retribution. It is time to open a second front in the west."

This view is shared by many press commentators like Mr. John Gordon, editor of Lord Beaverbrook's "Sunday Express," who criticizes the British War Office for lack of initiative and declares: "You wont save the British Empire by looking on while Hitler destroys your allies one by one."

This view, however, while finding many supporters in Britain is by no means universal. Thus Mr. J. L. Garvin, editor of the "Observer," writes: "No notion could be more mistaken than the wild cat cry for jabbing at Hitler's Europe by a British military expedition foredoomed to inadequacy and disaster by the shortage of shipping and lack of full air supremacy."

"Give Until It Hurts"

Last night's speech by Lord Beaverbrook undoubtedly will do much to place the whole problem in a clearer light in this country, while Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister without Portfolio, speaking at Blackburn yesterday, answered those in Britain who declared that more help should be given Russia.

Mr. Greenwood declared that he agreed with them, and assured them that Britain was "giving of our material resources and will give of our men until it hurts."

He added that wherever "the Soviet's industrial capacity is interfered with, we and the United States must in honour and in defence of the common cause give all assistance. That effort must continue until the Allied output overwhelms the enemy."—Reuter.

Saboteurs Arrested In Yugoslavia

Berne, Oct. 13.

"An armed band of communists" numbering 35 have been arrested in Yugoslavia while engaged in acts of sabotage, says a Rome message to the Rome "Messagero" in a message from its Zagreb correspondent.

The band, says the report, had their headquarters in a mountain and possessed large quantities of arms and ammunition.—Reuter.

More Death Sentences

Prague, Oct. 12.

More persons were sentenced to death by the Peoples' Tribunals of Brunn and Prague.

The condemned were charged with sabotage.—Havas Telemondial.

R.A.F. Pounds N.W. Germany, French Coast

London, Oct. 13.

Britain's biggest bombers, four-engined Short Stirlings, were among those used on Sunday night by the Bomber Command in what is described as one of the biggest night offensive of the whole war. The targets were objectives in Bavaria, the Rhineland, and north-west Germany.

Bavaria, which is a 1,200 mile return flight from English bases, was last bombed on November 8, 1940, when strong forces of the R.A.F. hurled bombs on to the centre of Munich, hitting the famous Loewenbraue Keller. Munitions, aircraft factories, and railway communications radiate from the city.

Over 300 bombers took part in the raids on Germany on Sunday night, it is learned here. The chief objective of the raid was Nuremberg. The heavy assault was made in good weather.

In western and north-western Germany the weather was not so favourable, but strong forces attacked a number of targets, particularly Bremen. Eleven British bombers are missing.

The Rhineland was last bombed on Friday night, when Cologne was the main objective. The arc of last night's activities by the Bomber Command was 500 miles.—Reuter.

Germans Admit Raids

Berlin, Oct. 13.

British bombers last night dropped bomb in parts of north and south Germany according to the official German News Agency.

The Agency claims that nine British planes were shot down.—Reuter.

Air Battle Over Channel

London, Oct. 13.

Cannon-firing Spitfires destroyed three German Me-109's in an air battle over the Channel yesterday afternoon following a patrol over the Cherbourg area.

"Blenheim aircraft, with a strong fighter escort," says an Air Ministry communique, "attacked docks at Boulogne today. Many bursts were seen on the docks and railway sidings, and large fires were left burning.

"Four enemy fighters were destroyed for the loss of two of ours.

"Another formation of Blenheims, also escorted by fighters, bombed an enemy convoy off the coast of Holland. The attack was pressed home from low level, and a tanker and a large supply vessel were hit. Two of our bombers are missing from these operations.

"This afternoon, aircraft of the Fighter Command on offensive patrols over the Channel encountered a number of enemy fighters and destroyed three of them without loss to ourselves."—Reuter.

French Coast Blasted

Folkestone, Oct. 13.

Britain's Royal Air Force last night carried our what was believed to be one of the heaviest raids of the war on the French coast from Boulogne to Calais after blowing up two enemy ships from a convoy in the afternoon.

The United Press correspondent, while telephoning this despatch to London from a booth facing Boulogne, could view a wide area which was a mass of stabbing light with hundreds of searchlights knifing into the sky, probing for the British raiders heard crossing the Channel in relays.

The British bombers first attacked Calais, and flaming onions and tracer bullets from the defence guns ripped into the sky. Terrific flashes could be seen from the cliff tops, illuminating the whole Dover and Straits area —the flashes were from bursting bombs. Buildings on this side of the Channel were shaking from the terrific explosions.

Fire Spreading to Boulogne

A huge fire could be seen blazing between Boulogne and Calais, and within a short time the attack began spreading towards Boulogne.

Shortly after, Boulogne itself was being attacked by Royal Air Force bombers which continued to roar across the Straits. Hundreds of flaming onions were hurled into the sky in a continuous stream as the Germans fought back at the raiders.

The attack continued at a steady crescendo for more than an hour, reaching its greatest intensity late in the evening. Crowds of Britons were rushing to the sea-front to watch the pyrotechnic display and the entire area here was lit up by flashes and fires from across the Channel.—United Press.

Opposition, Government Equally Represented In Australian Cabinet

Sydney, Oct. 13.

Opposition representatives in the Australian War Advisory Council are former Cabinet members Mr. A. W. Fadden, ex-Prime Minister, Mr. W. M. Hughes, who was Navy Minister in the last Government, Mr. R. G. Menzies, former Prime Minister, Mr. J. McEwen, who was Minister of Air and Civil Aviation in Mr. Fadden's Cabinet, and Mr. P. C. Spender, former Army Minister.

The members of the new Labour Government on the Council are expected to be the same as those serving when in Opposition, namely, Mr. John Curtin, the Prime Minister, Mr. F. M. Forde, Army Minister, Mr. Beasley, Minister of Supply and Development, Mr. N. J. O. Makin, Minister of Navy and Munitions, and Dr. H. V. Evatt, Attorney-General and Minister for External Affairs.

Thus the Government and Opposition are equally represented by five members.—Reuter.

Dniepropetrovsk in Ruins

When the Nazis captured Dniepropetrovsk the city was in ruins. The picture shows some of the buildings, after they had suffered from air and artillery bombardment and the Russian scorched earth policy before withdrawal.

Russia Getting All Britain, U.S. Can Give—Beaverbrook

London, Oct. 13.

RUSSIA is being supplied with all Britain and the United States can give her, and already tanks and aircraft which Stalin asked for in the month of October have been provided.

Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply, made this declaration last night in a world broadcast describing the results of the Anglo-American Mission to Moscow.

He revealed that the Russians had developed two types of very successful planes, and that the Russians would be able to produce; munitions for themselves. Their pilots, he said, were "of the very best."

Russia's armies today "are in dire peril." Her agony is "heartbreaking and must certainly be prolonged, but the moral of her people," said Lord Beaverbrook, "is unbroken. Their determination cannot be trampled down."

Worked Day and Night

He described how six committees worked all day and how at night he and Harriman went to the Kremlin for consultations with Stalin and Molotov.

To speed up the conversations, answers in Russian to Stalin's anticipated questions were prepared in advance and then handed across to Stalin instead of waiting for an interpreter.

"The conclusion we reached," stated Lord Beaverbrook, "was that out of the resources of Britain and the United States, each bearing a full share of the burden, the Russians are now being supplied with much they had asked for, and certainly with all that at present we can give.

"As for tanks and aircraft, the numbers Stalin asked for, just so many have been promised, and lest there be any confusion let it be said that the full numbers promised for the month of October have been provided.

"Guns we have promised also, a few big guns, plenty of good guns, and plenty of ammunition. Raw materials too, aluminium, copper, lead, zinc, tin, cobalt, brass rubber, jute, wool, phosphorus and diamonds, shellac, and a long list of other requirements."

Lord Beaverbrook said the Russians would also be able to produce munitions for themselves. Aircraft and engine factories in the Soviet Union for efficiency and capacity were on a level of the performance reached in the United States. The Russian Mig-3 fighter planes was a match for the Messerschmitts, while the Stormovik dive-bomber was an "outstanding success."

The Final Meeting

Lord Beaverbrook gave a vivid description of the final meeting with Stalin when Russian requirements were formulated. Beaverbrook, for Britain, said "Okay" when promising items in the list of materials, and Averill Harriman said "Agreed."

"Litvinov sprang up from his seat crying out with enthusiasm. Stalin's relief was manifest. He was pleased, confident and satisfied," said Lord Beaverbrook. He had good news of Russia's own productive capacity, saying that aircraft equal to American planes and British Hurricanes and Spitfires were being turned out, but warned of the power of German formations and disclosed that the Germans started the Russian campaign with 30,000 tanks and were using 14,000 tanks in the Moscow offensive.

"Let us aim at 30,000 tanks," cried Lord Beaverbrook. "Let us say we will mobilize so many for the day when our; defensive operations are abandoned in favour of attack. The Russian Prime Minister knows that the people of Britain will see this job through. He knows they mean to fight to the conclusion to victory. It is my belief that the people of Russia are possessed of the same determination."—Reuter.

N.E.I. Army Chief Killed in Plane Crash in Batavia

Batavia, Oct. 13.

Lieutenant-General G. W. Berenschot, Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands East Indies Army, died today in a plane crash, five minutes after hopping off following a meeting with Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of Britain's Far Eastern forces, who is en route to Australia.

General H. Ter Poorten, N.E.I. Chief of Staff, who arrived in Manila today for a three-day visit, was recalled to the N.E.I. immediately after the plane crash which resulted in the death of all five men aboard as well as seven natives whose homes were hit by the flaming craft.

Major-General H. L. Maurer, Inspector-General of Artillery, was temporarily appointed Commander-in-Chief of the N.E.I. Army. He will hold this post until the return of Gen. Poorten.

British Officer Killed

Wing Commander Watkins, of the R.A.F., who was British liaison officer here, was among those killed. The pilot of the plane, Captain Knapp of the N.E.I. Army, and two non-commissioned officers were the others who died in the burning Lockhead Lodestar.

A stalled left engine was blamed for the crash after a preliminary investigation. With the engine suddenly stalling, the plane veered and crashed into native houses.

Gen. Berenschot had flown here from Bandoeng in order to meet Sir Robert, who left for Surabaya at 4.30 p.m. today en route to Australia.

The plane crashed just five minutes after leaving the Kemajoran airport in Batavia at 3 p.m. The craft crashed into a number of native houses a short distance from the airport and killed seven occupants of the houses.

Pioneer of Mechanized Warfare

Gen. Berenschot was born in the N.E.I. in 1887 and was educated in the Royal Military Academy in the Netherlands. A pioneer of mechanized warfare, he introduced mechanized units here and was commander-in-chief for the past two years.

His funeral will be held Wednesday morning. Radio stations throughout Java tonight played songs of morning.

Firemen were unable to save the occupants of the plane because of the isolated location of the crash. The bodies were burned beyond recognition, although Gen. Berenschot was identified by his spurs and Commander Watkins was identified by his insignia.—United Press.

Small-Scale Raid Over Britain

London, Oct. 13.

Small scale aerial activity by German planes over Britain last night was officially announced today.

Bombs were dropped at several points in northern and eastern England and in the north there were some casualties, including a small number of fatal cases. Elsewhere there was little damage done. One German craft was destroyed, the official report said.—United Press.

Japanese Boats to Leave Soon for United States

FROM PERCY WHITEING
NCDN Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, Oct. 13.

The Japanese authorities told me that the despatch from Yokohama of the Tatsuta Maru on October 15, for Honolulu and San Francisco, the Nitta Maru on October 20, for Vancouver and Seattle, the Taiyo Maru on October 22, for Honolulu, is in no way connected with the main Japanese and American discussions though the conclusion might be reached that this Japanese-American shipping arrangement might be considered a hopeful sign as far as it goes. The liners are in no way "evacuation ships" and the arrangement was designed mutually to relieve congestion to normal traffic on both sides due to freezing.

Mail will be transported by the ships, but not cargo which is regarded as "relatively unimportant." The vessels will take to the United States numerous Japanese, of American and Japanese citizenship, the latter having business affairs in America while the former are returning to their own interests. The liners also are taking Americans and others desiring to depart. On the return trip the liners will bring Japanese who no longer have any business in the United States, as well as others.

Until recently the United States Consul-General here refused to visa Japanese passports, but the consulate is now giving visas if they are supported by credentials signed by two Americans. It is hoped that the arrangement will lead to a gradual resumption of traffic even though on a reduced basis. The arrangement shows that Canada has agreed to co-operate, following the lead of the United States.

Americans Asked to Register

Tokyo, Oct. 13.

The United States Embassy yesterday requested all Americans desiring to evacuate in the three Japanese liners leaving for the States this month to register at the Embassy as soon as possible.

Thus far there has been no clarification of whether the Japanese Government will facilitate the departure of Americans in view of the fact that only three days remain until the Tatsuta Maru sails. The average departure proceedings require at least 10 days because Americans are required to obtain nine different permits before leaving the country.

2,000 Japanese to Return

A despatch from San Francisco in the "Nichi Nichi" today said that more than 2,000 Japanese desire to return to Japan on three ships which are being dispatched to America in the near future.

The despatch said that N.Y.K officials will decide allocation of cabins following consultation with the Consulate-General in San Francisco.

Priority in reservations will be given to staffs of banks and other business firms withdrawing from the United States because of freezing regulations, said the despatch. Japanese residents planning temporary trips to Japan will not be accommodated.—United Press.

Total Japanese Evacuees

Tokyo, Oct. 13.

It was learned here today that Japanese evacuees since June of this year totalled 2,694 persons from the Netherlands East Indies, 360 from the Philippines, 222 from Malaya, 299 from Central and South America, 100 from the United States, 104 from Hawaii, 12 from Burma, 10 from Australia and five from British India, showing that the number of evacuess from the United States is extremely small when compared with evacuees from other places, in comparison with the number of residents.

Nisei With Dual Nationality

American citizens of Japanese parentage (Nisei) should be true Americans, is the opinion expressed by the Overseas Japanese Council, a liaison organ between Japanese residents overseas and the home country.—Domei.

"Red Star" Urges Soviet Troops To Uttermost Endurance

Moscow, Oct. 13.

Absolute endurance and that breath of heroism which has enabled Russia to defeat her enemies throughout her long history are demanded by the "Red Star", organ of the Red Army, in a plain-spoken editorial today, in which it is admitted that the Germans have not been held at many points in the central sector, that in the south-west the Nazis have penetrated to the rear of the Russian defences at one point, and that the industrial areas bordering on the Sea of Azov are in real danger.

"Despite their immense losses, numerical superiority both in effectives and material in the sectors of attack still rests with the Germans," says the editorial.

Nazi Progress Admitted

"Taking advantage of this they have succeeded in forcing back our units in the Viazma and Briansk sectors," the editorial continues. "At a number of points the enemy has not yet been held. He has launched his hand-picked Nazi gangs against Moscow.

"On the south-western front, as a result of ceaseless attacks, the enemy has in one sector penetrated to the rear of our defences.

"To the industrial centres bordering on the Sea of Azov, there has arisen real danger. The enemy is striving to reach the Don basin.

"The danger created by the new German offensive demands that we summon new blood. And we have sufficient strength. Only what is needed is absolute endurance and that breath of heroism by which our nation has defeated all deadly enemies throughout its long history."—Reuter.

Mass Training of Reserves

Moscow, Oct. 13.

The mass training of reserves for the Red Army is now in progress in all parts of the Soviet Union.

In Moscow thousands of men are undergoing compulsory military training at factories, offices and professional institutions. Factories are turning out huge quantities of grenades, sighting devices, skis and other equipment needed for training.—Reuter.

Russians Decisively Defeated But War Not Over—Goebbels

Stockholm, Oct. 13.

HAVING told the Germans that the Soviets have already suffered a decisive defeat, Dr. Goebbels' propaganda, according to the "Dagbladet" Berlin correspondent, is now reminding the public that this does not mean that the fighting in Russia is over.

It recalls that the Franco-German war continued after Sedan while the fighting in Poland and France in 1939 and 1940 continued after the final victories were obvious.

Moscow's situation, it is declared in Berlin, is desperate, and it is merely a question of time before enormous masses of encircled Russians in the central sector are destroyed.

In the southern sector Rostov is said to be the next objective. Its capture is most important owing to its strategic position between the Ukraine and the Caucasus.

According to the "Nytheter" Berlin correspondent, it was stated in Berlin yesterday that Taganrog had been taken, bringing the Germans within 40 miles of Rostov. Authoritative circles neither confirm nor deny the report.—Reuter.

Russian Lines Not Broken

London, Oct. 13.

The fighting grows ever grimmer and more intense as the war on the Eastern Front enters its 17th week. For 112 days the struggle has gone on uninterruptedly, with the Germans hurling the weight of their attack now here and now there, and there is a rising crescendo of violence.

It would seem, writes the military commentator "Annalist," that they are now making their utmost effort—indeed Hitler has told his men that this is "the last stroke before winter sets in."

Russian lines, under these staggering blows, have been battered, have bent, have retreated—but have not so far been broken. They have yielded ground and they have lost men and material, but always new defences and fierce opposition have finally fought the invader to a temporary standstill. The carnage on both sides has been appalling.

Now, with their backs against Moscow, "Annalist" continues, the Russians are showing the same fighting spirit and the same unconquerable moral as they have shown since the beginning. It must be admitted, he says, that the Germans are showing equal ardour, but it is significant that Hitler has had to issue his order of the day of October 2 and to hold out the promise that it would be the last vast stroke before winter.

Fighting Against Time

Fear of the inevitable approach of winter must be in the minds of Hitler's generals and men alike. Another fortnight at the most and the chill frost of night will mean extinction to those well or wounded exposed to it without adequate protec-

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 *)

Chinese Troops Claim Making Progress On Outskirts Of Ichang

Chungking, Oct. 13.

WHILE claiming that Chinese troops continue to make progress in their operations against isolated Japanese units on the outskirts of Ichang and also against Japanese who are holding strong points further down the river as far as Shasi, Chinese reports reaching here last night make no mention of the situation within the city of Ichang.

A semi-official despatch from the Ichang battle front at 9 p.m. yesterday says: "Japanese in the outskirts of Ichang have concentrated at a few points of lesser importance and have attempted to harass our positions.

"Our troops, while having command of the city, have decided to first tackle these points. At one of them a few hundred enemy troops were killed off, the remnants fleeing eastward to Tumegya."

The Japanese, according to Chinese reports, are still holding out at Shwanglienssu and Lungchuenpu, 18 kilometres to the east of Ichang, but it is said that they are running short of munitions and food and are receiving supplies dropped by Japanese aircraft.

Chinese reports also claim the occupation of more points in the Tangyang sector, to the north-east of more points in the Tangyang sector, to the north-east of Ichang, and the Shasi sector, approximately 100 miles downriver from Ichang. Operations in these sectors if successful, would isolate the Japanese in the Ichang area it is pointed out here.

Chengchow Drive Renewed

The Japanese have renewed their westward push for Chengchow, according to reports from the north Honan front, which claim that a Japanese attack on Ssushu, 10 miles to the northwest of Chengchow was repulsed yesterday, with the Japanese claiming to be suffering 300 casualties. At the same time a Japanese attempt to cross the Yellow river at point 20 miles further to the west is also claimed to have been repulsed.

Observers here state it is still too early to say how the operations here are going to develop or whether the Japanese are driving in earnest towards Loyang, Chinese strongpoint west Honan.

However, it is generally believed that the general of the Japanese thrust in the Chengchow area is aimed at bringing pressure on the flank of the Chinese forces now active in south Hunan and north Hupeh.—Reuter.

Chinese Counter-Offensive

Changsha, Oct. 13.

Chinese forces were beginning a general counter-offensive, advancing on Shasi on the Ichang front and also converging on Yochow and Linsiang on the north Hunan front, it was announced by Gen. Hsueh Yo, Commander-in-Chief in Hunan, at a dinner for pressmen and foreign attaches who recently visited the Changsha front.

Gen. Hsueh also announced the entry of Chinese troops into Ichang, which had been claimed in Chungking. He appealed for co-ordinated action on the part of the Democracies to check Japan and Germany.

He believed that Japan would eventually move against the Soviet Union, predicting that the Third, Fourth and Sixth Japanese divisions would be moved shortly to Manchuria for operations against Russia, as these divisions are noted for fighting in mountainous and lake districts. He estimated that the Japanese had concentrated 32 divisions on the Manchurian border.

Fighting Described

Gen. Hsiao Chu-cung, whose three divisions defended Changsha, described in detail the fighting here. He stated that two divisions held Changsha and another was stationed on the west bank of the Siang River. A Japanese detachment of the 13th Division and cavalry of the Sixth Division reached Changsha on Sept. 27 from the east while another unit of the Fourth Division advanced from the north.

At dawn on Sept. 29 a Japanese detachment crossed the Liuyang River and reached the north-east gate of Changsha but Chinese forces counter-attacked at dawn on Sept. 30 and pushed the Japanese back to positions on the Liuyang and Laotao Rivers.

Parachutists Used

The total number of Japanese reaching Changsha was about 3,000. The Japanese used parachutists three times in the Changsha fighting. Wearing Chinese clothes and armed with rifles and sub-machine guns they landed about two miles from the city, Gen. Hsiao said.

While the Japanese were advancing they constructed roads but

[Domei.

(Continued on page 2, col. 5 *)

Missionary Tells Of Japanese Entry Into Changsha

Changsha, Oct. 11. (Delayed)

The first foreign account of the Japanese entry into Changsha was given today by Miss Ethel Saretta Davis, of the American Presbyterian Mission, who remained here throughout the fighting.

Miss Davis, whose hometown is Harrisonville, Missouri, stated that 23 Britons and Americans were in Changsha during the fighting. Gunfire was audible here for several days before the Japanese suddenly entered the city on September 29 at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with Japanese aircraft bombing and machine-gunning a route ahead.

Fifteen thousand Chinese took refuge in four camps established by British, American, Italian and German missionaries under the chairmanship of Mr. A. H. Birkil, an American.

Chinese Bomb Changsha

A Japanese brigade commander visited the missionaries, who sought protection for mission property as well as for the Chinese refugees, on September 28.

The commander had tea with the missionaries, and also called a meeting of the members of the international committee on the next afternoon, which, however, was never held, as on that afternoon, eight Chinese aircraft appeared over Changsha, heavily bombing the Japanese camp, and inflicting many casualties. The Japanese commander, who was with Miss Davis at the time, ran for shelter under a nearby tree. Meanwhile the Chinese continued their attacks during the nights of September 27 and 29.—Reuter.

Philippines Official Offers Yacht to U.S.

Washington, Oct. 13.

Sr. Joaquin Elizalde, Resident Philippine Commissioner, has offered his yacht, the Limbas, to the United States Navy for use during the emergency, it was learned yesterday.

It was understood that the Commissioner in the past had informally advised the Navy Department he would be willing to give his craft to the Navy for use as a supply ship or submarine tender, but the Navy Department did not take advantage of the offer.

With the increasing pace of the warship building programme, the Navy was believed to require an increased number of auxiliaries and the Commissioner decided to renew his offer. The Limbas is a sturdy, powerful motorized sailer, but its speed maximum of 10 knots probably would prove insufficient to make it valuable for combat use of any kind. —United Press.

Iraq to Strengthen Bonds With Britain

Ankara, Oct. 13.

The new Iraqi Government under Nuri Said has issued its first statement in which its programme is outlined. The following points are of special interest: strengthening of bonds with Britain, reorganization and rearming of the Iraqi army with the help of British experts, suppression of all oppositional tendencies, especially those directed against Britain, strengthening of the police force, intensification of economic and political co-operation with adjoining Arab states.—Reuter.

Hull to Testify in Favour of Neutrality Revision Today

Washington, Oct. 12.

THE opening gun in the battle for revision of the Neutrality Act will be fired tomorrow when Secretary of State Cordell Hull appears before the House Foreign Realations Committee to testify in favour of the removal of the clause prohibiting the arming of American merchantmen.

The House Foreign Relations Committee will meet in camera and Mr. Hull's testimony will be followed by those of Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Harold Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, and Rear-Admiral Emery S. Land, Chairman of the U.S. Maritime Commission.

Not Enough Time —Isolationists

Isolationist members of the House Foreign Relations Committee declared today that they did not yet know who would be called upon to testify against the Administration's amendment permitting the arming of American merchantmen. They charged the Committee with having made it impossible for them to obtain witnesses in time by advancing the date of the debates. However, they said, experts in international law would testify before the Committee and would prove the United States would run by arming its merchant ships.

The Administration's Congressional supporters expect the House to take a final vote on the Amendment by Friday, and doubt whether the isolationists will be able to put up much opposition, owing to the clear majority enjoyed by the Administration in the lower chamber.

By seeking a revision of the Neutrality Act, President Roosevelt is opening the way to American participation in an undeclared war, Senators Guy M. Gillette, Iowa Democrat, and Robert M. La Follette Jr., Wisconsin Farmer-Labourite, both isolationist members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, stated here today.

Senator Gillette said the amendment to the Neutrality Act authorizing the arming of American merchantmen "is the prelude to a war effort."

As for Senator La Follette, he considers the President's request for such authorization an attempt to diminish the power of Congress to have the final say on the question of peace or war.—Havas Telemondial.

Debate Predicted

Dallas, (Texas), Oct. 13.

Stating that the Neutrality Act amendment, authorizing the arming of United States merchantmen, would be passed by Congress by November 1, Senator Conally, Chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, on arrival here added that he would then introduce another amendment removing the ban on American merchantmen from sailing wherever they pleased.

He predicted this amendment would result in a debate lasting a month with some "filibustering" and would not be passed until the middle of December.—Reuter.

Reykjavik Assumes Appearance Of Wartime Capital

Reykjavik, Iceland, Oct. 13.

REYKJAVIK, in the year of British occupation, has become a wartime capital, with many of its buildings sand-bagged, its streets jammed with army lorries and its limited harbour facilities strained to the utmost.

Docks, formerly used only by fishermen and small vessels plying between Iceland and Europe, are piled high with food stocks and other war supplies. Lying at anchor in the harbour are United States, British, Norwegian, Free French, and other allied merchant vessels.

Adding to the obvious signs of war are the wrecks of numerous vessels pulled up on the beach or lying on their sides in shallow water. Some were wrecked in the tremendous gales which sweep Iceland. Of one, only the forward half remained. It had been torpedoed a few milets off Iceland, sheared cleanly in two. Water-tight bulkheads kept part of the hull afloat and it had been towed in for salvage.

Standing in from the sea, the first impression of Reykjavik and its harbour is of a huge water colour, with low, white buildings glinting in the sun and etched sharply against the blue-green of the mountains behind and on each side.

The narrow streets follow the pattern laid down nearly 1,000 years ago, crooked and seeming to cut in on one another without plan.

All Stone Buildings

Because Iceland has no trees and thus no lumber of its own, office buildings and homes are almost all built of stone or concrete. The tallest is six storeys.

The Parliament building is of two storeys, presenting much the same appearance as a country school in the United States.

On a diagonal across from the Parliament building is the broadcasting station, most modern of the buildings in Reykjavik. Across the city square from the broadcasting station is the Hotel Borg, the city's principal hotel.

Reykjavik, because of the protecting gulf stream, has a comparatively mild climate, subject, however, to frequent changes and heavy fog. One resident told me that last winter the city had no snow and little if any frost. In midsummer daylight is 20 hours long.

Sidewalks of the business section of Reykjavik were torn up just prior to the German occupation of Denmark, Iceland's then sister democracy, to make way for steam pipes which were to furnish heating to the entire city from Hot Springs.

Plan Abandoned

The plan since has been abandoned temporarily because iron pipes which were to have been obtained from Denmark were cut off by the occupation. Soil was thrown back into the trenches but the concrete never restored. As a result the walks, like the streets, are muddy and filled with holes. Even in the residential section signs of war abound.

Some air raid shelters have been constructed and here and there are heaps of sandbags. Barricades have been prepared against possible invasion along principal roads leading into the city.

Reykjavik thus far has had no air raids although warning sirens have wailed a number of alarms, one just a day before this correspondent arrived.

Icelanders have grown used, however, to seeing occasional German reconnaissance planes and to the British bomber and pursuit planes which drone constantly over the city.

Even the best-informed Icelanders, aside from those in the government, appear to have no definite idea as to the number of British troops of occupation. Guesses ranged as high as 200,000 as opposed to the official British figure of 80,000 given out in London.—United Press.

British Torpedo Three Italian Ships in Convoy

London, Oct. 13.

Attacked throughout the night (Friday night and Saturday morning) for seven hours by fleet torpedo planes and R.A.F. bombers, one more Italian convoy has been cripoled in trying to cross the central Mediterranean.

Three out of four medium to large merchant ships were torpedoed in 20 minutes as their five escorting destroyers "went milling around in all directions," says the Air Ministry news service.

The convoy split up, two of the stricken ships—one low in the water and the other apparently on fire—remaining behind with a destroyer.

Hits With Heavy Bombs

Then through broken clouds, bombers dived low to score hits with heavy bombs and to rake the decks with their machine guns

Finally, in the early hours of Saturday morning, fleet machines renewed the attack, guided only by the flash of the destroyers' guns.

Within 20 minutes of the initial attack by naval aircraft, three of the vessels in the convoy were hit by torpedoes. As the naval planes withdrew, bombers took up the attack, bombing and machine-gunning, and this was followed by an early morning attack.—Reuter.

Bardia, Derna Raided

Cairo, Oct. 13.

Further successful attacks on enemy shipping in the central Mediterranean were carried out by naval aircraft and by bomber aircraft of the Royal Air Force during the night of Oct. 10/11.

Bardia and Derna were heavily attacked from the air and Comiso aerodrome in Sicily has again been raided.

The medium-sized vessels were seriously damaged and brought to a standstill while a third ship was hit and damaged, says a Middle East R.A.F. communique. Low level bombing attacks were then made and resulted in a further number of hits. One of the vessels was set on fire.

In a third attack two hits were made on one large merchantman which was stopped and was last seen surrounded by a patch of oil.

In daylight on Saturday, R.A.F. bomber aircraft attacked enemy shipping in the Gulf of Sirte, setting fire to one of the vessels which was probably sunk. A cargo boat was hit and left burning.

Many Fires Started

In North Africa, the harbour at Benghazi was raided on the night of Oct. 9/10. A large fire broke out at Juliana Point while fires and explosions were observed following attacks on aerodromes at Berka and Benina. Concentrations of motor transport and tanks were also bombed.

Bardia and Derna were heavily attacked by aircraft of the R.A.F. during the night of Oct. 10/11. Fires were started in workshops at Bardia. At Derna a power station was left burning and other fires broke out among buildings near the harbour.

Reconnaissance shows that the medium-sized merchantman, attacked at Tripoli on Oct. 7, is sunk in the harbour. In Sicily Comis aerodrome was raided.

From all operations five British aircraft are missing.—Reuter.

Italian Paper Claims Rodney Damaged

Rome, Oct. 13.

The "Voce d'Italia" in a despatch from Lisbon claimed yesterday that the battleship H.M.S. Rodney was damaged in the recent Italo-British aero-naval battle. The despatch said that the Rodney returned to Gibraltar with its stern compartment flooded.

An unidentified aircraft carrier was hit by two torpedoes while the hole in the hull of H.M.S. Nelson measured five by 3½ metres.—United Press.

German Shipping Claims

Berlin, Oct. 13.

"In the battle against British supply shipping, U-boats in the Atlantic sank three ships totalling 23,000 tons, and bombers destroyed three enemy merchant ships totalling some 3,000 tons near the Faroe Islands," a German High Command communique stated yesterday.

"In the night of October 11 the air force sank in waters round England two merchant ships, totalling 9,000 tons. Further effective air attacks were directed against aerodromes as well as important installations on the south-east and south-west of the British Isles.

"Some British bombers on Saturday night dropped high-explosive and incendiary bombs at several points in north-west Germany, which however caused only insignificant damage."—Reuter.

Chungking Compiling Martyrs' History

The National History Bureau of the Chinese Government at Chungking is making a public request for stories, biographies and pictures of those Chinese who have sacrificed their lives for their country. Stories directly or indirectly related to them and those who work in the cultural field despite threats, are also welcome. Letters may be sent to the Preparatory Committee of the National History Bureau at 100 Ko Lo Shan, Chungking.

Britain to Import Empire Coffee

London, Oct. 13.

In collaboration with representatives of the trade, a scheme is being worked out for the import of coffee from Empire countries during the third year of the war, according to an announcement by the Ministry of Food.

The scheme envisages the purchase of coffee by the Ministry and its allocation to home trade.—Reuter.

Chinese Charged With Larceny at Ewo Mill Offices

Charged with larceny of money, fountain pens and a watch from the offices of the Jardine, Matheson and Co. Mill Department at 27 the Bund on Sunday afternoon, Tsang Zungkee, a coolie employed at 61 Peking Road, was brought before the First Special District Court yesterday morning when the case was remanded for one week to enable detectives to conduct further investigations into the man's activities. The accused was released from the Ward Road gaol on September 18, after serving a six-month sentence for a similar offence.

At about 12 noon on Sunday, the accused entered the offices of the Mill Department. Mr. J. R. Mothersill, manager of the department, was in his office at that time and Tsang hid himself until the former had left the premises and had locked the door after himself.

Tsang then opened Mr. Mothersill's drawers and stole $150. After this he entered the sub-manager's office where, after opening the safe with a key he had in his possession, he found more keys. He then paid a visit to an adjoining office where he opened the drawers and stole $350, two fountain pens and a watch.

Locked In

As he was preparing to leave, Tsang discovered that he had locked himself in. Undaunted at the turn of events, he donned an Ewo long gown and decided to wait until the next morning when he expected he could leave the building unnoticed as one of the employees.

Unfortunately for the man, one of the office coolies, named Woo, returned to the office for his gown (the same Tsang had put on) shortly after 4.30 p.m. As Woo entered the office, he saw the accused and asked him what he was doing there.

Instead of answering, Tsang took to his heels, but was arrested by two Sikh police watchmen who had heard Woo's alarm. Questioned by detectives, Tsang told them that he had met one Chang Kya-ping at the Ward Road gaol and that the two men became friends. Chang, an ex-employee of Jardine, Matheson & Co., told him about the interior of the offices of the Mill Department. When arrested by the Sikh watchmen, the accused was found in possession of cash and other valuables stolen from the offices. He was also found to have 52 different keys.

Thai Premier Warns Club Against Discussions

Bangkok, Oct. 13.

Premier Luang Pibul Songgram today warned the Bangkok Rotary Club against a recurrence of political discussions at club meetings which impair Thailand's neutrality.

The Premier's warning was issued following an anti-Japanese speech delivered before the Rotary Club by Dr. Carlos Romulo, Philippine newspaper publisher.—Domei.

*War Not Yet Over—Goebbels

(Continued from page 1)

tion or food. That is another big reason why Hitler wants Moscow for the winter quarters of his army.

In the last 24 hours, proceeds "Annalist," there does not appear to have been any noteworthy development in the fighting. The latest Russian communiques still speak of stubborn resistance at Viazma and Briansk, two spearheads of the German thrusts. It is not clear what is happening at Orel, and this is undoubtedly an important sector on the main line to Moscow.

In the south, the Germans claim to have mopped up the Russian force which was alleged to have been cut off between Melitopol and Perekop. The number of prisoners seem exaggerated, but probably civilians are included to swell the count insofar as it has any basis. On the other hand, the Russians seem to be showing aggressive spirit in the most northerly sector, and they are obviously determined to keep the road to Murmansk open as the nearest and quickest source of Allied supplies. It is significant that R.A.F. fighters are reported to be active in this neighbourhood, operating in conjunction with their Russian colleagues.—Reuter.

Nazi Troops Move East

Moscow, Oct. 13.

Only 25 per cent. of the German troops formerly stationed in Belgium are remaining there, according to a Geneva despatch to the Tass Agency.

Large German forces were transferred to the Eastern Front about a month ago. The troop movements took place suddenly at night in great secrecy.

The population of Liege for several days was under strict orders not to come out of doors between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

After reducing the German garrison in Belgium, the occupation authorities intensified their terror measures. A state of siege was proclaimed in a number of towns situated on the Belgian coast.

Despite this anti-German elements took advantage of the reduction of the German garrison. Three German privates and one officer were recently killed in Brussels.—Reuter.

Italians Ask for U.S. Friendship On Columbus Day

Rome, Oct. 13.

Fascist Italy yesterday celebrated Columbus Day and the newspaper "Il Messagero" pleaded for Italo-American friendship.

"Italians, following in the footsteps of Columbus, have given their work and lives to America," said "Il Messagero. "Why should not the rights of their mother country be considered with a sense of justice and respect? Haven't we reason to expect their loyal recognition and fraternal solidarity?

"President Roosevelt would like to do all in answering these questions, but Mr. Roosevelt isn't all of America. The Americans and Italians have legitimate motives in renewing their friendship when together they celebrate Columbus Day." Flags were flying from all public buildings yesterday.—United Press.

"Turn Back on Axis"

New York, Oct. 13.

Italy is urged to turn her back on collaboration with the Axis and link herself politically with the United States by Count Aforza, former Italian Foreign Minister, in a Columbus Day short-wave broadcast beamed to Italy.

"Italy," he said, "is shedding her blood for a Germany that hates and despises the Italians."

Count Aforza urged Italians to accept the Roosevelt-Churchill Atlantic Charter and be worthy of Columbus's memory by making an effort to rise "above and beyond the level of Fascist rhetoric, which seeks to hoodwink you," and rediscover America.

He uttered a warning of profound resentment against Italians "growing among Czechs, Yugoslavs, Greeks and even French, despite pro-Fascist flattery of the Vichy crowd."—Reuter.

Indian Army May Move Into Caucasus To Stop Hitler

Simla, Oct. 13.

India's Army of nearly 1,000,000 men—now increasing at the rate of 50,000 recruits a month—was believed today to be standing ready for a precipitate move into the Caucasus should the German invasion of Soviet Russia threaten that rich oil area.

The popular belief prevailed here that Great Britain thus would respond to any German breach through Russia's southern defences or an attempted flanking movement through Turkey.

General Sir Archibald Wavell, British Military Commander of India, was expected to be joined in any venture by a portion of the Middle East forces under General Sir Claude Auchinleck.

At General Wavell's headquarters here, it was learned that more than 100,000 Indian troops have been stationed along the distant frontiers or outside India.

Concurrently, a formidable defence force of man-power, military equipment and fortifications was piled up along India's 800-mile long north-western frontier and the outlying bastions in the Middle East and Malaya.—United Press.

Filipinas Marrying Japanese Become Japanese Subjects

Manila, Oct. 13.

The Secretary of Justice, Sr. Teofilo Sison, today handed down an opinion holding that a Filipina marrying a Japanese subject acquires her husband's nationality.

The Commissioner of immigration requested the opinion as a result of the Japanese Consulate stating in a circular, "Any Filipina who is not registered in the family record of Japan as the wife of a Japanese is not considered to be of Japanese nationality by the law of Japan."

Sr. Sison held that a mere consular certification concerning a special law was insufficient. He said that the Philippines would not recognize the consular ruling unless it received an official statement from the Japanese Department of Justice transmitted through the Japanese Ambassador at Washington to the proper authorities.—United Press.

*Moscow Evacuation Still Going On

Moscow, Oct. 13.

The evacuation from Moscow of children and women not engaged in industry is proceeding according to Government instructions "in order to avoid casualties and spare the children the psychological effects of the bombing," it was officially announced yesterday.

Evacuation of women and children has been going on since start of the war, but now that fighting is fiercer and closer, they must leave the capital, it was stated.—United Press.

*Timoshenko's Forces Take Up New Lines

(Continued from page 1)

moment, got his men through to new positions.

Soviet troops in the Briansk area are maintaining unbroken lines, despatches to the "Red Star" state, and the Germans are progressing beyond the town only at the expense of heavy losses.

"Pravda's" war correspondent, after visiting Soviet units in the Viasma sector, states that fighting is going on day and night, and the situation remains tense. The correspondent also visited the new defence line built by the Soviets along the whole sector of the front behind and around Viasma.

How Nazis Gained Break-Through

He adds that the first break-through by Nazi forces in the Viasma direction was made by a sudden onslaught from the flank, where the enemy succeeded in driving a wedge into Soviet defence lines. Despite heavy losses, the Russians fought on resolutely, and inflicted huge casualties on the Germans. The correspondent adds that Soviet re-inforcements are moving rapidly to the front, and consist of well-equipped and trained fighting units.

The official Soviet news agency, Tass, says: "During the past week our dive-bombers have destroyed in the Viasma region 205 enemy tanks, 605 lorries and silenced 16 enemy batteries, 54 anti-aircraft guns and 101 firing points."

A report from Vichy states that Soviet troops on the eastern front are employing a new kind of "machine-gun cannon." Details of this weapon are somewhat contradictory, the report says, an Italian source describing it as a rocket gun, with a charge of 60 shells of various calibres which, fired simultaneously, explode successively like fireworks. One German source talks of the gun having a firing capacity of 60 rounds a minute.—Reuter.

Guarantee Urged For Russia's Far Eastern Front

London, Oct. 13.

The "Sunday Chronicle" in a special article suggested that Britain and America guarantee Russia's Far Eastern frontier against Japan, thereby releasing an estimated 450,000 of Russia's "finest troops" for action against Germany.

Such Anglo-American action would free the bulk of some 9,000 Russian tanks, and 18,000 planes, the paper added.

Official quarters here declined to comment on the "Chronicle's" article. However, neutral observers said that it fell short of reflecting the feelings of British workers who were demanding immediate help for Russia.

Obstacles Must Be Overcome

Meanwhile, the Secretary of State for India, Mr. L. S. Amery, in a speech declared "We must take every risk to help Russia. It is up to Britain and the United States to find ways and means to overcome all obstacles and give while there is yet time for relief, which Russia so sorely needs."

Other papers suggested that Britain open a new front, although many military experts doubted that the British Government would take such an action.—Domei.

Admiral Darlan May Pay Visit to Brittany

Vichy, Oct. 13.

It is likely that Admiral François Darlan, the Vice-Premier, who is now in occupied France, will visit Brittanny before he returns to Vichy.

It is recalled that during his last trip to occupied France Admiral Darlan visited the departments of Sarthe and Mayenne while M. Pierre Puchen, the Home Minister, went to the "forbidden zone" along the Belgian border.

There is no indication as to whether Admiral Darlan will hold any conferences with the German occupation authorities beyond the framework of normal Franco-German relations.—Havas Telemondial.

Darlan in Paris

Vichy, Oct. 13.

Admiral Jean Darlan, Vichy Vice-Premier, arrived in Paris on Sunday night from Vichy, according to the official French news agency.—Reuter

Last Memory of Hess Removed in Germany

Stockholm, Oct. 13.

The last memory of the Hess name has been removed in Germany, according to the "Demokraten" Berlin correspondent, by changing the name of the Rudolf Hess Hospital at Dresden to the Gerhard Wagner Hospital after the former leader of German doctors.

It is not known why the rechristening was deferred. It is recalled that the exclusion of Hess from the Nazi Party and Government has never been proclaimed.—Reuter.

New Social Security Scheme for Australia

Melbourne, Oct. 13.

"The sincere and efficient co-operation" of all workers in expediting the provision of munitions and equipment was urged by Mr. Makin, new Minister of the Navy and Munitions, in a speech here last night.

Mr. Holloway, Minister for Social Services and Health in the new Labour Cabinet, announced that the Government would soon introduce a Commonwealth social security scheme covering housing, pensions, unemployment and insurance.—Reuter.

*Chinese Troops Claim Progress

(Continued from page 1)

attacks in the flanks and rear prevented supplies of food from reaching front-line camps.

Meanwhile fresh Chinese troops were being rapidly brought into the battle. A Cantonese army corps grimly held a line north of Changsha while another corps frustrated Japanese attempts to land a large number of troops on the southeastern shores of Tungting Lake.

The presence of one unit of Szechuen troops under Gen. Yang Sen in the Japanese rear south of the Milo River also played a part in the victory claimed by the Chinese.

Cavalry Used for Attacks

The Japanese mainly used cavalry troops for attacks as they were unable to employ tanks and heavy artillery following the destruction of roads by the Chinese. Japanese cavalry units suffered high casualties when charging hills held by the Chinese, also when they were ambushed along narrow footpaths at night.

Soldiers who fought along the Laotao River state that during the final stages of the battle the Japanese hardly used any artillery as the Chinese intercepted a Japanese supply column bringing shells to the front, destroying 120 truckloads of shells.

The Japanese abandoned 30 field guns at the Laotao River, this representing artillery for one full division. The Chinese were unable to understand the reason for the absence of a large number of Japanese aircraft in the Changsha battle. Two years ago the Japanese used 40 or 50 planes to cover their advance at any single point, but this year they had only five or six machines in action at different points, the most in the entire battle at any point being only eight craft.

Chinese Moral High

Chinese morale was reported extremely high, both troops and people having complete confidence in Gen. Hsueh's ability to check the Japanese advance. On waterways and highways there is now a continuous stream of people returning to their homes in northern Hunan towns such as Changsha, Chuchow and Siangtan.

Gen. Hsueh is arranging free transportation for them. The populace kept order during the evacuation, going toward the south-east and south-west from the cities and avoiding highways and railways in order not to impede the movement of reinforcements rushing to the front from the south.

Visit of Newsmen

The foreign newsmen who visited Changsha toured the scene of the fighting, visited the place where the Japanese crossed the Liuyang River, then followed their route of advance. They visited a hill where Chinese forces are claimed to have finally driven the Japanese army from Changsha.

Gen. Hsueh paid a tribute to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek who telephoned frequently at 3 o'clock in the morning during critical stages of the Changsha battle to give orders.

Capture of Ichang Denied

Hankow, Oct. 13.

Flatly denying Chungking claims of the recapture of Ichang, the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China in a verbal statement today pointed out that Chungking commanders were purposely reporting favourable results, contrary to true facts, and in keeping with Chungking's propaganda tactics, in order to create an impression with foreign powers.

The current movement of Chungking forces in central Hupeh was originally designed to recapture Ichang with a view of restoring foreign confidence lost as a result of Chungking reverses in the Changsha campaign, it was stated.

It was asserted that Chungking forces in the Ichang area, despite strict orders from General Chiang Kai-shek, were offering only weak resistance against the Japanese.—Domei.

New Armour Plate Invented in U.S.

New York, Oct. 12.

A new type of armour plate, capable of withstanding a stream of .30 calibre machine-gun bullets has been manufactured by the Breeze Corporation of Elizabeth, New Jersey.

The plate is barely a quarter of an inch thick and is destined to be used to protect aircraft.

The first tests showed that the plates had not even been dented by the stream of bullets most commonly used by pursuit aircraft. They were fired at a range of 100 yards.

Joint Inventors

The inventors of the new secret process for hardening the armour plate are A. Langstaff Johnston, of Richmond, Virginia, and Rostislaw S. Komarnitsky, born in Russian Ukraine. The former was a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy in the World War and is at present vice-president of the Breeze Corporation in charge of research and development. The latter was a fellow student of Willie Messerschmitt, the builder of Germany's most powerful pursuit planes, in Berlin.

The plate has been accepted by the army and placed on its list of restricted information.

Few details were obtainable at the Breeze Corporation where it was said that the plate was merely liquid-carburized in electric furnaces. Roughly, this process consists of baking carbon into the metal.—Havas Telemondial.

More Armoured Equipment

New York, Oct. 13.

The armoured equipment of the United States Army will be increased by 14 per cent. by the end of the present year as compared with the end of 1940, Mrs. Eleanore Roosevelt declared in the course of her weekly broadcast.

This increase in the output of armoured vehicles is real and does not merely exist on paper, Mrs. Roosevelt stressed.

Mrs. Roosevelt also requested her listeners to express to their respective senators and representatives their views on the arming of American merchantmen and the despatch of these vessels into the war zones under the protection of naval vessels.—Havas Telemondial.

Foreign Planes Drop Bombs on Swiss Village

Berne, Oct 13.

An unspecified number of foreign planes dropped bombs on the Swiss village of Uttwil, in the canton of Turgovia (Thurgau), at 8.30 p.m. last night, the Swiss High Command announced here this morning.

Several persons were killed while one building was destroyed.

The authorities have opened an investigation into the incident.—Havas Telemondial.

*Firestone Rubber Plant Gutted by Fire

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 13.

Roaring flames, fed by thousands of tons of stored Government-owned crude rubber, swept the Firestone Rubber Company factory here yesterday and destroyed five large buildings and damaged three others. The "Fall River Herald-News" estimates the loss at $13,000,000.

The factory has been working day and night turning out gas masks, rubber cartridge belts for machine-guns and other rubber articles for the United States services.—Reuter.

Heydrich Has No Sympathy for Sokol Movement

London, Oct. 13.

By the order dissolving the Sokol organization in Bohemia and Moravia on Saturday night, "Protector" Heydrich gave formally sanction to the measures taken by Baron von Neurath, his predecessor, in April last, Reuter learns from Czechoslovak circles in London.

All movable and immovable property of the Sokol organization was seized then and most of the leading officials arrested. Several of the latter have been sentenced and executed by Heydrich's summary courts in the past fortnight.

The Sokol organization has existed for 79 years. Its membership in the Protectorate was about 800,000.

Mass Confiscation

Property confiscated, including many hundred club buildings, playing-grounds, swimming pools, tents, huts, riding schools and big public buildings in Prague, is estimated by official Czechoslovak circles in London to have a market value between £10,000,000 and £20,000,000.

The centre of the international Sokol movement, with branches in all Slav countries in Europe and many Slav communities in the United States, has been transferred to London and representatives of Czech, Polish and Yugoslav Sokols have been meeting under the chairmanship of M. Slavik, Czech Minister of the Interor, who has decided to keep the movement alive until its reorganization after the war is possible.—Reuter.

Parachute Jumper Almost Dies in Record Attempt

Rapid City, S.D., Oct. 13.

Mr. George S. Hopkins, self-styled world champion parachutist, narrowly escaped death when both of his parachutes failed to open during an attempt to break the world record of the most jumps in a single day.

Mr. Hopkins, who recently made the headlines when he descended on to a 800-foot monolith known as Devil's Tower and remained on top for six days before being rescued, was out to break the record of 31 parachute jumps in one day.

The parachutist fell several thousand feet as his parachute failed to open. His auxiliary parachute also failed to open. Finally, before the eyes of thousands of horrified spectators at the airport he tore the auxiliary parachute open with his hands and landed safely.

He was cut and bruised for he landed on a rock pile after his fourteenth jump. Physicians said that he could not attempt any more jumps in his present condition.—United Press.

Malaya Building Ship For British Navy

Singapore, Oct. 13.

An important addition to Malayan wartime activities was disclosed by the Governor, Mr. Shenton Thomas, speaking at the Budget Meeting of the Legislative Council today.

He said that over $10,000,000 worth of shipbuilding was in hand, both for the Royal Navy and the Royal Indian Navy.

The craft being built include mine-sweepers and mooring-vessels.

Also foreshadowed was increased rates on income tax, "affording taxpayers the opportunity of sharing to a greater measure some of the sacrifices made by the people of Britain and other parts of the Empire."

The colony is budgetting for a small surplus of $15,000,000.—Reuter.

U.S. Must Stop Nazis Using French Colonies In the West—Conally

New York, Oct. 13.

Addressing a crowd of 50,000 people at the Texas State Fair, Senator Conally, Chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, said that the United States would seize hold of any French Colonies in the western hemisphere if the Vichy Government permitted the Germans to use them.

"We insist that no foreign infiltration of political character shall be permitted in the western world and that bases will not be acquired in the western hemisphere. We expect to see by armed might that there are none," added Senator Conally.—Reuter.

DIET FOR FINICKY CHILDREN

It isn't always naughtiness that makes children go off their food. It is more often "Nerviness," tired digestion and the need for the stimulus of a new, palatable easily digested food.

Finicky children respond very readily to Horlicks. They love its flavour, it keeps them regular and provides abundant nourishment in a form that the most queasy stomach can take.

Soon you notice a wonderful change. The little body begins to fill out, colour returns to the cheeks, peevishness goes and appetite becomes keen. Horlicks gives a child all the energy needed for rapid growth and strenuous play.—Advt. (8)

Indian Assault Case Continues

Dr. F. T. Kah, employed in the Police Hospital in Ward Road, yesterday gave evidence in H.M. Police Court, the Registrar, Mr. C. [illegible] Haines, presiding, that C.P. [illegible] had been brought into the [illegible] the night of September 13 suffering from a laceration of the scalp which required a minor operation.

The Chinese Police Constable Yang Hai-bang, was alleged to have been assaulted by two Indians, U. S. Kullo and Abdullah, while he was on duty at No. 12 pontoon on the Bund. The two Indians have been charged with assault and are represented by Mr. Ramald McDonald.

Cross-examined, Dr. Keh stated that the policeman had a cut on the right side of his head when brought into the hospital. The injury was said to be two inches long and quite deep. One artery had been severed. Asked how such an injury could have been made, Dr. Keh said that a blunt instrument would probably do it.

"Drinking Not Unusual Here"

According to evidence submitted by C.P.C. 1610, Yang Hai-bang had been hit on the head with a baton by Kullo with whom he was struggling on the pontoon. The fight, it was learned, took place when the C.P.C. had told the Indian to move along from the jetty. It was also alleged that Kullo had been assisted by Adbullah, who had kicked the policeman.

Dr. Keh, examined by Mr. C. E. Sherwin, appearing for the S.M.P., told the court that while he had been examining an Indian, he noticed that his patient had taken alcohol.

"That's not unusual in Shanghai," Mr. McDonald muttered, creating considerable mirth.

More mirth was caused by the cross-examination of Wong Tsung-fong, foreman employed by the East Asia Co., a Japanese concern. Cross-examined by Mr. Sherwin, the Chinese told what he had seen on the pontoon with considerable use of his arms and repetitions.

Called "Pihsai"

"One of the Indians called the C.P.C. a 'pihsai,' the witness said. Asked what a "pihsai" meant, the court interpreter said that it meant a loafer. He had insulted the policeman, witness went on, when he was told not to make "walla walla."

The Chinese foreman declared that immediately after calling the policeman a "pihsai," the fight had started. Previous to the argument, Kullo, apparently slightly intoxicated, had ordered several passengers to move their luggage from the pontoon as it interfered with his working. He had kicked at the baggage, the witness said.

Difficulty was met with the cross-examination of the Chinese who repeatedly retold his story despite other questions being asked of him. Waving his arms about and making poses, the foreman also added that as soon as the quarrel had started, he went to see the "fun."

C.P.C. 1610 in giving evidence declared that the fight between Kullo and his colleague had been stopped following the arrival of police reinforcements. "He might have been taken to the station on a rickshaw as he was drunk," the witness said when questioned on the point by Mr. McDonald.

Following the Chinese foreman's evidence, the case was adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Seizure of Nazis; Washington Silent

Washington, Oct. 13.

Administration and official leaders continued to maintain silence yesterday concerning further developments from the Navy's seizure of the German-controlled radio station in Greenland and seizure of a Norwegian vessel carrying a company of 25 men to Greenland to establish the station, designed to transmit weather and other news of military value to the Reich.

The German Embassy said it was without information concerning the incident except for newspaper accounts. An Embassy spokesman said that he doubted whether Berlin would make diplomatic representations.

Members of Congress generally approved the Navy's action although some isolationist leaders asserted that the move constituted "another step toward war."—United Press.

*No Peace Offensive Says Berlin Radio

Berlin, Oct. 13.

Berlin Radio this morning categorically denied the rumours spread abroad that the Reich was preparing a peace offensive.—Havas Telemondial.

For Minor Injuries

Accidents occur almost daily with children, resulting in cuts, scratches, burns, scalds, bruises. For the curative treatment of all such minor injuries there is nothing better than

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Applied immediately after the wound has been thoroughly cleansed, the antiseptic properties prevent infection and healing quickly follows. Equally good for eczema, itch, ringworm, sores, chapped lips and hands and skin complaints generally. At all chemists.

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A PERSONAL NOTE

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M2

NEW POROUS POLISH CUTEX

Soviet Navy's Catch in the Baltic

The first newsreel photographs to reach America after passing the Moscow censor showing a Russian naval action in the Baltic sea. The photos are from "News of the Day", supplied by International News Photos. A deadly torpedo is seen leaving its tube and is seen hitting the side of a Nazi vessel. The ship carrying the photographer is drawing near. As fire begins to race through the doomed vessel, members of the crew seek safety in a lifeboat. The ship keels over and slips beneath the waves, a cloud of black smoke marking its grave.

R.A.F. in Action Described

By John Harford over XGDN

IN this new series of talks I want to give you an idea of the regular life and regular exploits of the Royal Air Force.

The stories I shall tell you will be feats by no means out of the ordinary—that is to say, for the R.A.F.—for anyone else they are each of them packed with sensation, risk and thrills; but for the R.A.F. they are just part of the day's work.

The ever-increasing success with which the task of the R.A.F. is being performed is the result of careful and patient training planning and coordination; it is not by any means haphazard.

When a plane is in the air it is in touch all the time with control headquarters which by a variety of devices guide the plane.

It is Control Headquarters which keeps track of marauders and a typical night's work is summarised in a report like this:—

".....Four enemy bombers destroyed last night. One, a Junkers 88, exploded and caught fire after the first burst. There was another explosion after the second burst, and the starboard engine blew up. After a third and final burst the whole aircraft burst into flames, stalled, broke into two and crashed into the sea....."

which in any R.A.F. Mess will be heard on the Radio early in the morning by Pilots or Gunners who have participated in the raids before going off duty.

That is an example of defensive work. Here is an example of a raid by a 15 ton Whitley, bomber, a crash and an escape.

The bombers take off for Germany, establish contact with the Ground and then disappear into the night.

Story Told

This particular bomber circled once, like the others, but the operator sitting in the ground wireless hut said contact was never established. The plane just circled the field and headed east, and that was the last they saw of the Pilot for some time. In this case the radio operator in the plane was adjusting the set as the ship moved across the aerodrome, and when it left the ground something went wrong and it went dead. Later on it came to life, but by then they were winging out over the Channel and there was no use checking with the ground.

So the Whitley just pounded along over the North Sea and then Holland was below. They dropped 2,000 feet to check their location.

Swinging inland, they droned on for maybe 40 more minutes, and then they were over the area of their objective, a shell factory. A railroad marshalling yard was their alternate. The barrage was heavy, but that didn't worry them like the night fighters.

The rear gunner got one German plane that spotted the Whiteley in the moonlight.

Ship Abandoned

They swung down across the target and the bomb man lined his sights. Then they roared down in a swinging arc, and the bomb man released every ounce of death from the racks and scored four hits in a dead line right across the target.

The long flight home began. As far as Holland the Whiteley got. Then one engine went dead and the other began skipping beats. The Pilot finally had to give the order to abandon ship. He was the last out. He landed in an open field.

Discarding his parachute, he began walking. Daylight came and he hid. Troops would come rumbling by in trucks and then a foot patrol would follow.

The night of the second day he got several tins of food and lots of bread from a darkened store, and then by the third day he was looking out over the North Sea. On the outskirts of a fishing village he hid for four more days and nights. He thought there would be some chance of stealing a fishing boat.

Both Leave Holland

But a flotilla of E-boats tied together, made it tough. Yet it was that flotilla of E-boats that gave him his idea. For it was at the helm of an E-boat that he reached the English coast again.

He had taken a chance, making himself known to a Dutch boy during one hour of the third night there on the ocean front. But his food had given out and he had no alternative.

That Dutch boy was good. He brought food, and on the fourth night he helped to perfect the very simple plan for both to leave Holland.

At two in the morning they stole down to the quay. And when the sentries had met and turned around and begun their march in opposite directions, they ran barefooted to the last E-boat in that line-up.

There could have been somebody aboard, but there wasn't. The young German officers who run those boats were in the waterfront hotel, which had been commandeered, and the crews were in their barrack quarters.

The Dutch boy went below to prime the engines. Like every young Dutch fisherman he knew engines. In five minutes everything was set and then they cast off and slowly the boat began drifting.

With a roar that woke the waterfront, the engines sprang to life and they were heading out to sea. Rifle and machinegun bullets began spraying all round, but the boat had disappeared into the night.

One mile from the English coast the Pilot stopped the boat. Then, floating slowly around in the sea he sent up the coloured flares he'd found in the ship's locker. Two British M.T.B.'s came out fast then to rescue the crew of what they thought would be a sinking E-boat. Surprise was no way to describe the expression on the face of the M.T.B.'s Captain when he saw an Airman in R.A.F. uniform and a hatless Dutch boy springing across from the E-boat.

The Pilot did his job which was to bomb the Shell Factory. He then saved himself, and brought back a loyal Dutch boy and an E-boat in exchange for his Bomber and crew when the Bomber crashed as a result of enemy air defence. More often the Bombers get their objective and return safely; but the Pilots and crews know that even if their planes crash their job includes the task of getting back to England if they can. In this case the Pilot succeeded, but here again what he did he considered as all part of the day's work.

Young Chinese Held on Suspicion of Theft

A 17-year old apprentice of a Chinese medicine shop faced the First Special District Court yesterday on the suspicion that he had stolen about $16,000 from his manager who, it was alleged, recently threatened to dismiss him owing to the alleged misappropriation indulged in by the young shop assistant. A co-defendant was also heard.

The police merely asked the court to grant permission to detain the accused since not a cent of the lost money had been recovered. Judge Feng granted the request so that more investigations might be made.

Ching Shi-ien, the accused, was arrested on the previous day by the Louza police and following his arrest, it was alleged, he confessed that he had stolen the money in cooperation with several other men. The police then arrested the second accused Hsu Mow-fah, an employee of a ballroom.

The theft was said to have probably been committed on October 10, a few hours after the manager of the Tung Chuen Tang Chinese Medicine Shop at 20 Chihli Road had returned to his shop with more than $10,000. The Louza police were informed and the officers then worked on the theory that since the apprentice was recently punished by his manager, he might have stolen the money.

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not only provides a quick "pick-me-up" by its valuable tonic properties, but it also is of great revitalizing merit for both sexes at middle age and after, being especially valuable in cases of arteriosclerosis, high blood pressure, and for women at the Change of Life. Two sizes, $2.-, and $4.-, at all Pharmacies.

Nine-Fifteen Club Launch New Campaign for More Members

ORGANIZED for the dual purpose of swelling the coffers of the British War Fund and to show local residents films banned in the Settlement and French Concession, a campaign for more members was launched by the Publicity Committee of the Nine-Fifteen Club yesterday when they were hosts to local newspaper representatives at a tiffin in the American Club.

Declaring that there has been considerable misunderstanding with respect to the purposes and the operation of the club, the Secretary stated that there was room for even 10,000 members. Rumours and talk that the club was a purely private and commercial one, were thus dispelled when details of the organization's plans were revealed.

It was learned that the Nine-Fifteen Club, which shows film that have been banned by the censors, today has a membership roll of 2,200. With 2,000 members required to pay the expenses of running the club, the additional 200 automatically are contributing towards the British War Fund. All money in excess of the expenses is immediately forwarded to the War Fund.

New System

From November 1, a new system which will allow an Associate or Founder Member to bring in a visitor, will be enforced. Known as "Visiting Members," those brought in will have to pay a fee of $7.50 per performance. Visitors will be allowed to be brought in twice a month, although an accredited member will be able to bring in a different visitor at every performance.

Thus, for an additional fifty-cents, local residents will be able to see a film which they otherwise will not be able to view. All that is required is that a responsible member of the club sign an application vouching for his guest's behaviour and responsibility. The guest in every case must be accompanied by the member. At the same time, it was learned that members with children may bring them in every fortnight at 5.30 p.m. only and pay the small fee of $6 per month. This applies to children from fourteen to sixteen years of age.

Three Shows Daily Possible

Should the drive launched by the Nine-Fifteen Club for additional members meet with success, it will be possible to give three showings daily in the Cathay Hotel, 8th Floor. At the present time, films are shown twice a month, changes being made every fifteen days. Daily there is one screening, at 9.15 p.m., but on Fridays a film is shown at 5.30 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

Actually the drive is for a total of 4,500 members. With 2,200 already members of the club, an additional 2,300 members are required. This does not mean, however, that those wanting to join need hesitate in fear of exceeding the goal. There is room for 10,000 members as plans can be made for three shows daily at 2.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

There also exists at the present time the "Guest Member" system. This allows a local resident to see two films a month at $15 per mensum. Five dollars of this fifteen are deducted and at the end of ten months, the guest members automatically becomes an Associate Member which calls for a membership fee of $10 per month and an entrance fee of $50. Thus those of the people who cannot pay a lump sum of $50 immediately, can do it on an easy installment plan without any additional charge.

British War Fund Benefits

The British War Fund today has begun to benefit from the Nine-Fifteen Club. With expenses paid by the enrollment of 2,000 members, the extra 200 are contributing towards the Fund. With every additional member, the Fund receives more money. The cost of running the club amounts to $10,000. These 2,000 members are paying towards the upkeep. The rest of the money collected goes to the British War Fund.

There is absolutely no commercial or profit making plan behind the club, it should be noted. Three banned films have been shown since the opening of the club on September 1. Although the organizers faced a loss in the first month, a balance was struck by a contribution from a Founder Member. Now there is no fear that a further loss will be sustained since all expenses are being paid.

Nazi propaganda was blamed for the considerable misunderstanding which arose over the organization of the Nine-Fifteen Club. Rumours were spread by fifth column agents that the club was a purely private and commercial affair. The club is open to all nationalities of accredited standing and responsibility, it was declared. There is no secrecy shrouding the club, it was also pointed out.

Fine Films to Be Shown

Some of the finest films ever to be made will be shown shortly, it was learned. These include "Night Train," "Scotland Yard," possibly the "Great Dictator," "Convoy," "Four Sons," "I Married A Nazi" and "Freedom." These pictures will probably never be shown in Shanghai as they have been banned by the censors for various reasons. Members of the Nine-Fifteen Club only will be able to see them and contribute towards the British War Fund at the same time.

It is hoped that local residents will no longer hold any doubts over the plans of the club and do their best to become members, it was pointed out. Membership forms can be obtained from 83 Peking Road, First Floor East, Telephone 19212. The various systems of membership enrollment have been formed in order to give everyone a chance to become a member.

All the films are shown inside the Cathay Hotel where the former "Brer Fox" used to be located. The surroundings are extremely comfortable and the seating arrangements are among the best in town. It was learned that a high official of Asia Theatre Inc., expressed his amazement over the sound effect and machinery, which are also among the best in Shanghai. The camera was purchased by a Founder Member and in no way will have to be paid for through receipts.

With the aims of the club fully explained by the Publicity Committee, it is expected that membership applications will begin to pour in to the Club in the near future. All possible aid to the British War Fund is the chief aim of the organization.

Ephemeral Venture In Bank Business

He had only $3,000 but he opened a native bank, the Wei Kong Native Bank, in Lane 195 Tientsin Road on September 8 and the next day he had to close his institution because he failed to return part of the money to his depositors when the latter so demanded. This in short was the story of Chen Tseng-wei, a 25-year old amateur banker, who faced the First Special District Court yesterday on the suspicion that he had defrauded his clients. Two other alleged accomplices and partners of the business were also heard by the judge and they were all remanded in custody pending further investigations.

It was revealed during the hearing that Chen and five other men including the two accused who faced the court yesterday planned to open the bank with a capital of $100,000. Only part of the needed capital was required to be paid before the bank was inaugurated. Many persons were asked by the accused to deposit money with the newly opened institution and the sums ranged between $2,500 and $5,000. Some depositors wanted to withdraw part of their money the next day but the bank failed to make full payments.

Central Police Informed

It was when one of the despositors discovered that both the manager and assistant manager had gone that the Central Police were finally informed of the alleged fraud. Losing no time, the police raided several hotels where four persons were arrested. One of them could not appear in court yesterday because while the police were trying to arrest him, he jumped down from a window in Nanking Road and was hurt. Another accomplice was said to have escaped.

Chen told the court that his partners were required to pay only one tenth of the required capital leaving the remainder to be paid in monthly installments. His partners, he alleged, even failed to pay the one tenth of the money needed and so he alone invested only $3,000 to start the business. He admitted that there were no formal account books and that on the first day of inauguration of his bank, he obtained $10,000 as deposits. The other accused told the court that they withdrew from the partnership because Chen wanted to obtain half of the profit hinting that the first accused started counting his eggs before they were hatched. They left Chen alone to manage the bank, they said.

Anniversary of Dvorak Celebrated By Local Czechs

Many nations are represented in Shanghai and the nationals of each naturally love their own culture. They are therefore happy when they are able, in this international city, to celebrate those particular cultural events dearest to their hearts. Such an event was, for the Czechoslovaks, the hundredth anniversary of the birth of their Anton Dvorak. For that reason the Czechoslovak Circle in Shanghai had requested Maestro Mario Paci, the able conductor of the Municipal Orchestra, to celebrate this anniversary with his orchestra.

Czechoslovaks here were happy not only because Maestro Paci was agreeable to their request but also because he performed the task in a splendid way. Sunday's opening symphony concert of the season was entirely devoted to works of Antonin Dvorak. It was said that it was no surprise that the excellent Czech singer, Mrs. Sonja Kucejova, who was the soloist of the concert, sang the lovely and temperamental tunes beautifully and rendered them in the right Dvorak way.

Amazed by Orchestra

They were really amazed to hear Paci with his orchestra perform the works of a Czech composer with such a purity of style and with so much expression and fervour. They felt that the general success of the concert, which was presented to a full house, was but a small reward for the fine effort of all persons contributing to the performance. They were reminded at the Lyceum Theatre, amidst an international audience, of how Dvorak had already during his lifetime attracted the attention of the international world. Each of his seven visits to England, for instance, was a triumph for the master himself as well as for Czech music, and in America he was acknowledged to such a degree as to be appointed the First director of the National Conservatory in New York.

Dvorak, as all the outstanding creators of art, belongs to the whole world and not only to his own nation. But it will readily be understood with what feelings of gratitude and emotion the Czechoslovaks in particular left the Lyceum on Sunday with the powerful impressions of the symphony from the New World, which concluded the programme, still fresh with them. For it was in this symphony, composed in America that Dvorak expressed his poignant longing for his native country, which is their native soil too.

Dignified Celebration

And especially in these days when their unhappy but brave country is being tortured in the most terrible manner, they were able to feel and fully appreciate the nostalgic inspiration of the master. While cultural life and expression in their country has had to cease entirely at the command of the intruders, they were able here, far away from their home, to celebrate the anniversary in a dignified manner in Shanghai. Thus the concert was for them a spiritual reinforcement in the time of their national mourning and for that reason they are doubly grateful. Among those present was Mr. Jaroslov Stepan, representative of the Czechoslovak Government in London.

Nanking Commercial Envoy for Indo-China

Saigon, Oct. 12.

It was disclosed that the Nanking Government has decided to establish an office of commercial representative in Saigon. With the purpose of making a preliminary survey, Mr. Lin Chia-min, Nanking's commercial representative in Tonkin, accompanied by his staff, arrived here today by plane.—Domei.

Foreign Pickpockets Arrested by Police

D. L. Lethhammer and E. V. Vishnevsky, professional pickpockets, were arrested by Detective Inspector V. I. Ovsiannikoff on Szechuen Road at about 10 a.m. yesterday, only a few minutes after they had picked the pockets of Mr. Shimodo in a Route No. 2 bus.

The Japanese, it was learned, boarded the bus at the terminus near the Szechuen Road bridge and alighted at the intersection of Szechuen and Foochow Roads. When he got to his office in Canton Road, he discovered that his wallet had been stolen. He recollected, he told detectives, that there were two suspicious-looking foreigners standing near him in the bus and that one of them leaned against him when the bus driver applied the brakes at the Foochow Road stop.

Det. Insp. Ovsiannikoff was walking along Szechuen Road when he espied the two well known pickpockets examining the contents of a wallet. He took them into custody on suspicion and brought them to Central station where it was learned that the wallet had been stolen from the pocket of a Japanese.

Both pickpockets are elderly men, Lethhammer being 63 years old, while the other is aged 51. They reside in Hongkew. At the time of the arrest, the wallet was in the hands of Vishnevsky and contained business cards and personal papers of the victim.

Refugee Arrested for Stealing Bicycle

Walter Lenwald, 34-year old unemployed German-Jewish refugee, will be brought before the First Special District Court this morning when he will be charged with larceny of a bicycle in an alleyway adjoining the Yokohama Specie Bank at 24 the Bund. He was arrested by C.P.C. 1992 near the corner of the Bund and Peking Road.

According to investigations, the bicycle belongs to Woo Hai-lung, a messenger employed by a firm in Hongkew, who arrived at the Yokohama Specie Bank at 9.30 a.m. yesterday and placed the bicycle, with several books tied to the carrier of his machine, in the alleyway.

While Woo was inside the building, Lenwald approached the machine and took it away. As he was mounting it, however, the books fell to the ground. The accused started picking them up, but was seen by another Chinese, who raised an alarm.

Lenwald then threw the bicycle down and attempted to escape on foot, but was arrested by the C.P.C. on duty at the corner of Peking Road and the Bund.

Y.W.C.A. Acknowledgments

A further list of acknowledged contributions to the Young Women's Christian Association Finance Campaign was released yesterday by the Acting General Secretary, Miss Ruth L. Packard. The list includes donations from twenty-cents to several of $200.

The complete list follows:—

Abraham, D. E. J.	$15.00
Aeschbach, A.	20.00
Case, Mrs. Jack	50.00
Au, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. K.	50.00
Aufweber, Mr. H.	25.00
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American Church Mission	38.00
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Greenfield, J. A.	10.00
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Pharis, L. M.	$50.00
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"Sapi" Ltd.	100.00
Spence, H. M.	10.00
Walburn, H. F.	30.00
Wolfe, S. W.	50.00

Woman Wailing For Abbot Lover Disrupts Meeting

The world is empty and monks are not supposed to have anything to do with women, so faithful Chinese Buddhists say. It caused much surprise therefore that last Saturday, when the monks of the Bubbling Well Temple, the biggest Chinese monastery in Shanghai, held a prayer meeting in honour of the their late chief monk, Abbot Tze Wen, there suddenly appeared a woman, alleged to be the common law wife of the late leader, who wept loudly before the mourning altar.

According to the "National Herald," the woman who was dressed in mouring garments, would not leave the place, to the great surprise of the mourners, many of whom were not monks. It was the monks of the temple themselves who later succeeded in persuading her to leave. It is termed a "strange episode in the history of Buddhism."

Quarrel Over Succession

The report gives credence to the recent allegation made by an aged monk who is not connected with the temple in an executive capacity that the late chief monk who died from illness in September had a common law wife. Several other serious allegations were made by the monk against the dead Buddhist dignitary, trying to degrade him and contending that whoever was appointed by the late abbot before his death was not qualified to be the chief monk of the temple.

The fight for filling the vacanacy created by the death of the chief monk is still on, although a 22-year old monk, said to be a trusted disciple of the dead monk, has "ascended" to the seat of the chief monk of the monasteryy. If the allegation that most of the important documents relative to the property of the temple are in the hands of the "widowed" common law wife of the dead monk is true, then those supporting the aged monk who want to oust the new young chief will have to deal with the woman. No peace is in sight yet.

Black Petrol Market Thriving

A black market has been in existence in Shanghai for selling petrol ever since the three leading foreign firms selling petrol have started the rationing system here, according to the leading Chinese dailies. Prices offered in the black market are said to be much higher than those quoted by the companies, because car owners who have not been obtaining enough petrol for consumption have flocked to the black market dealers for extra supplies. Many car owners have not yet obtained their rationing cards, it is said.

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"KINDERGARDEN CONGA"

"LOVELINESS and LOVE"

"YOU STARTED SOMETHING"

"SOLITARY SEMINOLE"

"IS THAT GOOD?"

"MIAMI"

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By kind permission of Colonel Samuel L. Howard and Officers, the Band of the 4th U.S. Marines will play a special musical programme under the direction of M.I. Sergt. Levis E. Giffin in the Foyer before the commencement of the performance.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

No Animal Shelter:
S.S.P.C.A. Explanation

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—An unfortunate impression seems to be growing in Shanghai at the failure of the S.S.P.C.A. to organize an animal shelter.

A project on these lines was taken in hand some twelve months ago and every indication was given that it would be open to the general requirements of animals in distress in this city within a reasonable time. However, due to entirely unforeseen circumstances, the executive committee of the S.S.P.C.A. were obliged to shelve for the time being the scheme then in hand and it is this fact which has become known to the public.

The executive committee is extremely sorry that this feeling, which is known to be causing some comment among the animal lovers of Shanghai, exists and hasten to make known that the society has been informed that a scheme will be submitted to them in the near future regarding the proposed inauguration of a dogs home, and this matter will receive the careful and sympathetic consideration of the committee as soon as concrete proposals are to hand. At such time as a decision has been reached, members of the society and the public generally will be notified without delay.

EDWARD POSKITT.
Secretary, S.S.P.C.A.

Shanghai, Oct. 13.

S. M. Orchestra:
And What Radio Provides

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In my little mud hut in the west, yesterday from 5 to 6.30 p.m., I listened in, by means of a very cheap radio, to the following programme broadcast by station XMHA through the courtesy of the Henningsen Produce Co.:

Coriolanus .....Beethoven
Symphony No. 2 .....Schubert
Good Friday Spell .....Wagner
Les Aeolides .....Cesar Franck
Dinorah .....Meyerbeer

and for good measure

Lohengrin, Bridal Choir .....Wagner
Romeo and Juliette .....Bizet,

the above played by the NBC Symphonic Orchestra of New York under the baton of Maestro Arturo Toscanini.

As far as Shanghai is concerned, in the face of the above, is an Orchestra necessary, or should we abolish the Orchestra and use the money for additional hospitals for which, as far as I can make out, there are no funds available?

JUNIUS SECUNDUS.

Shanghai, Oct. 13.

Chu Min-yi to Be Guest Of Japanese Emperor

Tokyo, Oct. 13.

Formal announcement was made to-day that the Emperor and Empress will invite to luncheon on October 16 to the Imperial Palace the Nanking Ambassador, Dr. Chu Min-yi, and Madame Chu, who are due to leave shortly for Nanking. Dr. Chu has been appointed Foreign Minister of the Nanking government.

Prince and Princess Tsunenori Kaya, Imperial Household Minister, Tsuneo Matsudaira, the Foreign Minister, Vice-Adm. Teijuro Toyoda, and other high officials of the government will attend the luncheon. —Domei.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
of October 14, 1871

Hongkong papers brought by the Australia, contains little news of interest. From the report of the Australia, it will be seen that she experienced very bad weather on her voyage from Singapore to Hongkong, and, as we had already learned by telegraph, had to put back on her first start from the latter port of Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

XGDN

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Short Wave in the 25 metre band.
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Telephone 16967

To-day's Programme

7.30-12.10 Chinese Programme
12.10 Indian Programme
12.30 The Boston 'Pops' Orchestra
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in French
1.30 News in German
1.45 News in Russian
2.00 News in Czechoslovak
2.30 Dance Music for the Connoisseur
3.30 Woman and Home
4.30-7.00 Chinese Programme
7.00 Hits and Encores
7.30 English Lesson—Intermediate
8.00 Relay from the B.B.C.
8.30 "This Land of Ours"—The Netherlands
9.00 News in English
9.30 Symphony Concert—Beethoven
11.00 Late News Summary
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese
(Programme details and short wave Schedules in Radio Flash)

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Time table

12.00 Classical music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Assorted music (requests).
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Semi-classical music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Riviere. How has been received the message of the young Frenchmen in Shanghai to the children in France, the message broadcasted by the National Radio in Lyon.
8.15 Semi-classical music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

Tschaikowsky.

Several aspects of his imagination, his virtuosity, and his national academism.

Suite No. 3; First concerto for piano; Suite "Nut-cracker"; Serenade for strings; Overture "1812."

BY SAPAJOU

Not Easy to Talk

Hitler's So-Called New Order

BY A. L. KENNEDY

ONE of the reasons why Germany attacked Russia was probably because Stalin had refused to join the Axis Powers. At the end of last year, when his Foreign Minister Molotov was in Berlin, he was invited to join up with Germany, Italy and Japan; but, by Stalin's orders, he refused. If he had agreed, it would have meant approving Hitler's 'new order,' which implies German leadership in Europe; Russia could never accept that; and her refusal is no doubt one of the reasons why Hitler is now trying to eliminate Russia. He must clear the decks before he can formally proclaim his great idea.

But his idea of a new European order is no more popular with other nations than it is with Russia. They all dislike and suspect the plan. They look at it in much the same way as we scrutinise the prospectus of a new company. The first thing we ask ourselves is: Who is the company promoter? What is his reputation? And the reputation of his fellow directors? That makes all the difference. The title of this new company is rather attractive. We all feel that something was wrong before the war, and we want something better to take the place of the old order that has failed. So let us have a look at this prospectus, and the names at the head of the list. First of all, the names: Chairman, Adolf Hitler. Hasn't he been proved to be a liar and a cheat several times over? We know his record. It shows that he has tried to deceive everyone that he could with whom he has had dealings.

Threat Five Years Ago

I remember that I heard him making a speech on this very subject of the future of Europe five years ago in Berlin, after he had recovered the Rhineland for Germany and had won a general election on the strength of it. He then shouted, with that appearance of fanatical sincerity which has proved so misleading: "This election gives me power to fulfil my purpose of establishing a legal order of European national states with equal rights"; and the slogan for that election, I remember, was "Freedom, Honour and Peace". What a perfect example of Hitler's habit of throwing dust in Europe's eyes! Freedom, honour, peace: every single word of the slogan has been exactly contradicted by the man's policy ever since. And the words in his speech: "A legal order of national states with equal rights": in practice, this has meant the illegal conquest of European states, the weakening or suppression of their nationalism, and deliberate inequality between the conqueror and the conquered. No, this promoter of a new order is certainly not a man of his word. And the next name on the list is Hess: or rather it was. Now it has been ruled out. The next two are Hermann Goering and Joseph Goebbels. Well, we all know something about them, and we don't trust them a yard.

Nevertheless, in order to be absolutely fair to Germany, let us look at this prospectus in spite of our distrust of the men responsible for it. But here comes a strange discovery. There are two prospectuses: one for the German people and one for the other nations of Europe. The German people, I see, are promised a higher standard of living. They are told that European production will be rationally planned and fully developed, and that the consumption of all the food and raw materials of the Continent will be regulated from Berlin. Berlin is also to take the place of London as Europe's financial centre: very nice for Berlin. And Germany is, of course, to acquire colonies in Africa. Dr. Ley, Hitler's Minister of Labour, and one of the Directors of this new company, has a note to say that hours of labour will be reduced after the war, and each worker will enjoy a ten-day holiday with full pay and free railway travel all over Germany. The German worker is also told that he will have a wonderful privileged position, because all the harder and less agreeable jobs will be done by Poles, Czechs, and others. An easy time for Germans, in fact, at the expense of foreign slave-workers.

An Economic Ideal

That is one prospectus: the prospectus for the German people. The other prospectus is somewhat different, for the benefit of the peoples who are dominated by the Reich. The attractions they are promised are regular work, the abolition of unemployment, a secure market for all the foodstuff which they can produce, and fixed prices for it. The promise that they will be able for certain to sell all their food produce is, of course, intended to have considerable attraction for the mass of farmers and agricultural workers all over Europe; and we know that by far the largest proportion of Europeans are workers on the land. It seems indeed a fairly reasonable proposition that Germany, with its great advantages of coal, minerals, waterways and technical skill, should be the chief industrial nation, taking in the raw materials of the others, and supplying them with manufactured goods. The trade of all Europe with non-European countries would then be regulated from Berlin. Exact details have not yet been announced; but undoubtedly the scheme implies the economic unity of the whole Continent of Europe; and that is an ideal which has long been the aspiration of statesmen and economists. I can well remember the excellent speeches made on that subject at Geneva by the late Mr. Willie Graham, when he was President of the Board of Trade in the Labour Government; and M. Briand formed a special European Committee to work out a scheme of economic co-operation.

For the theory of the new order, then, there is something to be said, although it is one-sided and biased in favour of Germany. But now let us see what it means in practice. We can do this, because Germany has already been in control of the greater part of Europe for about a year, and has lost no time in reorganising it economically.

And How It Works in Practice

What the Germans have done has been entirely to the advantage of themselves and without any real consideration for the interests of the occupied countries. They have come not as helpers, not even primarily as organisers, but as exploiters. First, last, and all the time they seek to enrich themselves at the expense of the conquered peoples. You can see the system working that way in Poland. Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Holland, and even in countries which have joined themselves more or less voluntarily to the Reich, like France and Rumania. Sometimes the Germans have gone out of their way to make themselves agreeable: in Denmark, for instance. They tried to make Denmark a sort of show-place for the new order. They were on their best behaviour, and showed some consideration for the feelings of the inhabitants, whom they regard as Aryan and kind of second cousins to themselves. But even there what has happened? The Germans have taken all that they need, and in return they export what they happen to be able to spare. It has been calculated that as the result of eight months of this oneway trading, Danish merchants had last January massed up a credit balance of 400 million kroner in Berlin. But it just remains frozen credit in Berlin, from which Danes can get no practical benefit at all. And the whole time the Danes are having to pay a large annual sum for the upkeep of German troops, whom they don't want. There is good reason to believe that quite 90 per cent. of Danes are dead against German rule.

I cannot here go into further details of the German system of exploitation. They are very technical, and slightly different in each occupied country. But everywhere the German currency is manipulated so as to give Germans an advantage. The Nazis arrange things so that their soldiers and officials in the occupied countries can buy everything very cheaply; and what the other countries sell to Germany is not paid for at its full value. It means that inflation is being forced on the occupied countries; at the end of the war they will find themselves emptied of goods and full of worthless paper money.

But all these financial dodges are the least of the troubles of the occupied countries. Everywhere the Germans swagger about as masters and try to make the local inhabitants feel they are an inferior race. In Poland, special compartments are reserved for the Germans on the trains, and in the best Warsaw shops the Germans may take what they like at their own rate of exchange, whereas Poles may buy only at the full price and on production of ration cards. The Poles, who can produce millions of eggs, are reduced to a ration of one egg a month. In every occupied country Germany exacts an enormous sum for the army of occupation, much more even than it costs; and with the surplus Germany buys up the industries of that country. In France, particularly, Germany is buying up industries and getting French industrialists to cooperate. It is, in fact, true to say that the only allies of Germany are some of the big industrialists in those occupied countries. The Nazis proclaim that this war is being fought against the plutocracies, but they make friends of the plutocrats quick enough when it suits them.

Ordered Life Impossible

I have not referred to the horrible cruelties of the Germans in the countries they have overrun; looting and shooting go along with them wherever they go. And I have not spoken, as I might have spoken, of the essential paganism of the Nazi outlook, which is antagonistic to the culture of Europe, based upon Christianity. Moreover, most Europeans are true individualists, with a decent respect for the dignity of man and woman, which Hitler has degraded. They are also seekers after knowledge, and Hitler and Goebbels between them are committing the crime of stunting education and making ignorance part of their system. These are all big issues, which are on the background of the new order, and turn the peoples of Europe against it.

Even when a real attempt has been made on one side or the other to settle down together, the new order has not worked. Some of the Norwegians, even outside the Quisling Party, have been trying, from perfectly patriotic motives, to get on with their temporary masters; but only the other day a representative group of lawyers, teachers, trade unionists, clergymen and others had to announce formally—and at great personal risk—that they had come to the conclusion that "all standards of justice and decency have been systematically violated, thus making ordered life impossible". In Prague the Germans have had the notion of making the band of their S. S. Guards play in the courtyard of the royal palace. Every citizen of Prague knows that the S. S. or Black Guards are the body of men from whom the Gestapo is recruited; and most Czechs have probably had friends and relatives dragged off to prison or concentration camp by these sinister ruffians. So they don't go and listen to their band.

No, Hitler's so-called new order is not wanted outside Germany. Even its economic arrangements, which are the best part of it, are much too one-sided and too dishonest to be acceptable, at least in the form which Hitler has given to them. Practised by Hitler the new order is indeed, as President Roosevelt has so well said, neither "new" nor "order" as we understand the word. It is not new because what Hitler has in mind is conquest and exploitation, and that idea goes back thousands of years. And its order is the order of the prison. What Hitler has done is to place his Herrenvolk, as he calls the Germans—"a master people"—over races whom he wishes to keep in economic slavery and political servitude. Two thousand years ago, a Roman historian wrote of the Romans and their Empire: "They make a desert and they call it peace". And we may adapt these words to the Nazis' empire and say: "They make a prison, and they call it order". I think it is quite clear that Hitler's new order is irreconcilable with freedom. They cannot exist together.—From "The Listener".

S.V.C. Orders

Dress, (Winter)—Officers:—With British pattern dress—Trousers will be worn. With American pattern dress—Breeches will be worn. As from date these issues only are authorized.

Weapon Training:—Rifle Tests:—The undermentioned have passed the Tests of Elementary Weapon Training laid down in Weapon Training Letter 186/63, dated June 12, 1940. Portuguese Company Ptes. Evaristo Collaco, Vasco Collaco, Allyrio Braga, Aduardo Souza II, Jose Diniz, Vicente Barradas, Simplicio Carlon, Alfredo Pereira, Oscar Oliveira, Miguel Souza, Mario Campos, Mario Souza. 30 Yards Range:—The undermentioned have qualified on "30 yards Range":—Portuguese Company Ptes. Eduardo Souza II, Jose Diniz, Mario Campos, Evaristo Collaco, Allyrio Braga, Vasco Collaco, Vicente Barradas, Mario Souza.

Transfers—Active List to "B" Class Reserve:—Tpr. A. W. Pollak, American Troop is transferred from Active List to "B" Class Reserve with effect from Oct. 4.

Strength:—Increase:—The undermentioned are taken on the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Cavalry:—Light Horse Tprs. R. E. H. Nelson Oct. 9. E. Muton Oct. 9. Corps Troops: Signals Company Sgm. R. N. Manley Oct. 9. V. E. Koone Oct. 9. "A" Battalion:—"B" Company Pte. J. Lum Oct. 9. Scottish Company Pte. F. Honeyman Oct. 8. "B" Battalion:—Philippine Company Pte. A. J. Sales Oct. 9.

Strength:—Decrease:—The undermentioned are taken off the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Troops:—Signals Company Sgm. I. A. Petroff Oct. 7. Transport Company Dvr. B. E. de Kanel Oct. 7. "A" Battalion:—"B" Company Pte. W. Markham Oct. 7. "C" Battalion:—Armoured Car Coy Ptes. J. D. Davies Oct. 7, O. P. Edwards Oct. 7, M. B. C. Lake Oct. 7, J. H. Miller Oct. 7, D. Webb Oct. 7, K. G. Stephensen Oct. 7, J. G. Haigh Oct. 9, A. E. F. Kemp Oct. 9, R. P. M. Mann Oct. 9, G. M. Mellin Oct. 9, N. J. Palmer Oct. 9. Portuguese Coy Pte. Raul F. Xavier Oct. 7. Scandinavian Coy Pte. C. E. Andreasen Oct. 7. Russian Company Pte. A. Wedensky Oct. 4.

NOTICE

Voluntary Visual Signalling Classes. Commencing on October, 3 a visual signalling class will be held in the Gymnasium each Friday at 17.30 hours for those who with to qualify as visual signallers. Names of candidates should be forwarded to the Officer Commanding Signals Company.

Overseas in Their Thousands

BY THE HON. C. G. POWER
Canadian Air Minster

THE Empire Training Plan was originally conceived and proposed by the Government of the United Kingdom. Its broad principles were accepted by the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, and the details were set forth in a Memorandum of Agreement signed at Ottawa on December 17, 1939. The purpose of the plan was to gain that supremacy in the air without which ultimate victory will be impossible. To that end it was decided to produce in a continuous flow the greatest possible number of pilots, gunners, and observers.

A Supervisory Board was set up with representation of all the parties thereon, and the Government of Canada was appointed Administrator and Manager of the Plan. Canada was to supply approximately 80 per cent. of the pupils and to train them in initial, elementary, and advance stages. The United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand were to send elementarily trained pupils for completion of their training in the Dominion of Canada. This, of course, was in addition to the very large number of air crews trained and being trained in Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, as well as in Rhodesia and South Africa, so that the plan, stupendous as it is in itself, does not by any means represent the total air-training effort of the Empire, though it is the most striking instance of successful co-operative and co-ordinated effort as yet attempted and developed by allied nations in any war.

Personnel Lent

This co-ordination was achieved by the loan to the Royal Canadian Air Force of United Kingdom expert personnel, the use of Canadian training facilities, and the establishment of United Kingdom, Australian, and New Zealand Air Liaison Missions at the Headquarters of the Plan Administration in Ottawa.

There were days of trials and tribulation. Many new units had to be constituted; schools opened; aerodromes built; equipment supplied; and instructors provided. To add to the confusion and turmoil there came the fall of France, Dunkirk, the Battle of Britain, and the consequent feverish desire to accelerate output of pilots and other air crew.

The whole Training Plan was, under the original agreement, to have been in operation in April 1942. It was decided to disregard the original set-up and to aim at full capacity operation in September 1941. Today, with approximately 85 per cent. of all the units going full blast, we are in a position to state that this latter objective will be reached approximately six months ahead of schedule.

More Than a Division

In May of last year we started training with 168 pupils. Today, in pupils and graduates, we have one hundredfold that and many more. More in numbers than a division of infantry in the last war and this! And what a division! A division such as has never been known before in this of any other country. Young men coming from every Province of the Dominion of Canada; from the United Kingdom; from Newfoundland; from the Straits Settlements; from British residents of South America; from Australia; from New Zealand; and many hundreds speaking in the accents of California, of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and of New York. And no ordinary young men either, but the cream of the youth of the liberty-loving countries of the world. High school and college graduates, selected for their qualities of mind and body and character, picked for their health, their strength, their education.

Trainers Needed

It has been said somewhere by someone that the bottleneck in the struggle for air supremacy was in air crew. Let me assure you that that bottleneck is now uncorked and that there is flowing forth a steady, continuous, and ever-increasing stream from the new fountain of youth which will go in endlessly, inexorably, and remorselessly until such time as the enemy territory will be darkened by the shadow of wings controlled and manipulated by the intrepid young men of the Empire.

To train these young men we require and have obtained the services of twice their number and more, as instructors, administrators, ground-crew, and maintenance men. We have found it necessary and have met the necessity of establishing flying schools and constructing flying fields and aerodromes in every Province of the Dominion of Canada.

Greatest Anxiety

One year ago our greatest anxiety, and it was a real one, lay in the lack of supply of training aircraft. The number on hand was infinitesimal compared to the task required of us. Then we counted them in hundreds, now we count them in thousands. And we will get more until the children in the most remote hamlet of Canada will recognize each type of aircraft by the shape of its wings, the whirr of its propeller, and the roar of its engines.

For nearly a year emphasis was placed on training, and training alone. The time has now come when it can be said that the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan is training, and training in ever-increasing numbers, but its men are fighting too.

The graduates of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan are overseas today in their hundreds, nay, in their thousands. They have taken their place alongside their Royal Air Force comrades as wireless operators, as air gunners, as observers and navigators, and as fighter pilots. They are playing their part in bringing home to the Nazis the reality and ruthlessness of night bombings; they are 'delivering the tools' by navigating those mighty bombers which from a winged bridge across the Atlantic Ocean, and in the Fighter Squadrons they are clawing the Hun out of the skies of Britain and France.

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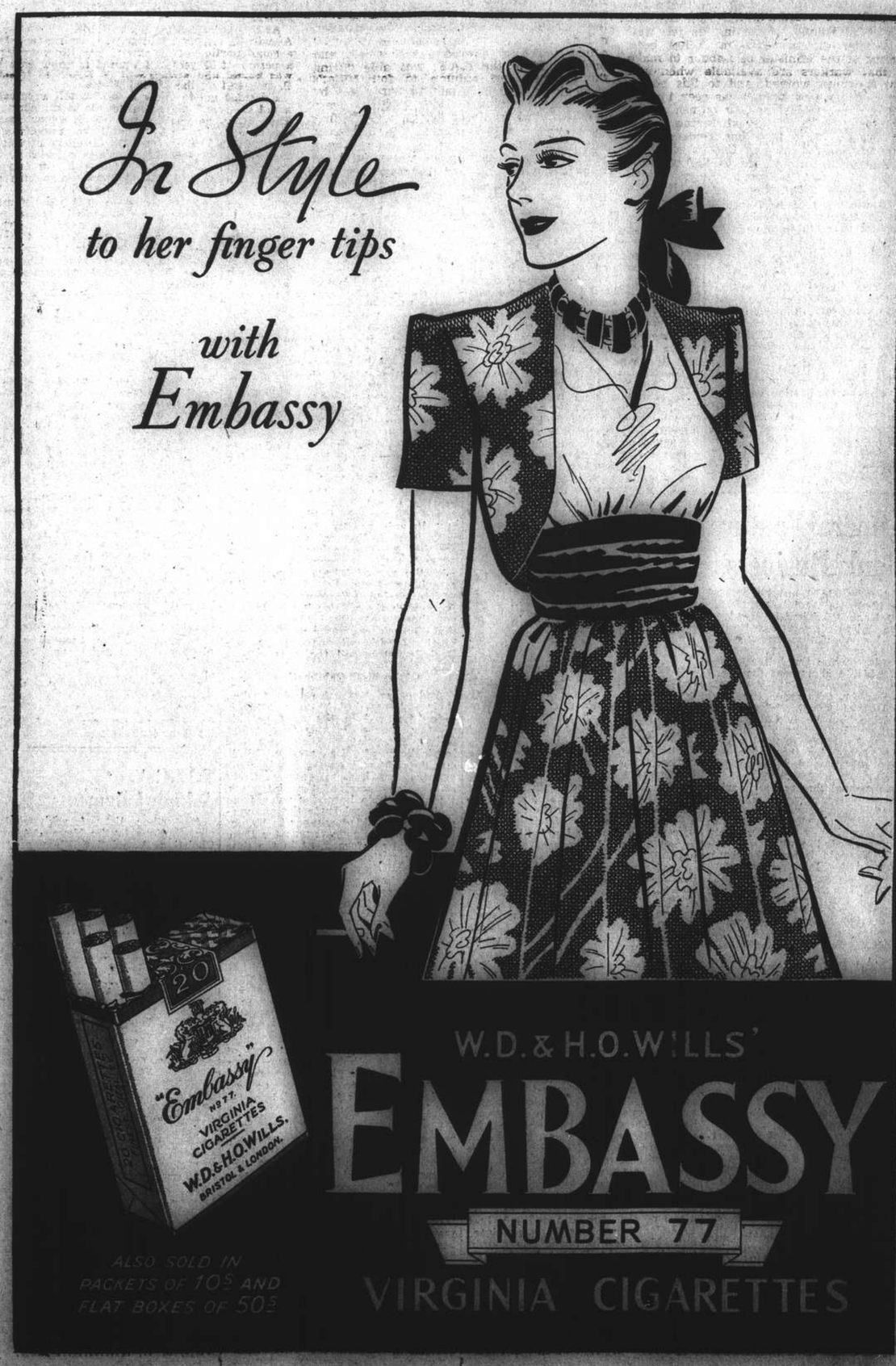

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the new columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

RUSSIA GETS AID

The leaders of the British and American missions to Soviet Russia returned to London on October 9. On October 12 Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply and head of the British delegation, was able to announce that already Soviet Russia is being supplied with all that Britain and the United States can give her, and that already the tanks and aircraft that Stalin asked for in the month of October have been provided. In broadcasting this most remarkable feat, Lord Beaverbrook revealed that he and Mr. Averill Harriman, head of the American mission, had pledged the faith of the working men and women of Great Britain and the new world, and added: "But you must do the deed. Stalin puts his faith in our pledges. He thinks what we have promised we will perform. I think so too." There can be no possible doubt that the pledges will be made good. Already the quota of tanks and planes for this month has been supplied, although the month is not yet half finished. Other promises remain to be fulfilled. There are guns and raw materials to be supplied—metals, rubber, jute, wool, phosphorous and diamonds. Most of these will have to come from the British Empire, at least during the early stages of the assistance to Russia, for geographical reasons. Doubtless the United States has already done its share in supplying aeroplanes and tanks, planes which had been sent to Britain under the Lease and Lend Act having been transferred to Russia even though the increase in the strength they would have meant to the Empire's forces would have been most welcome. How is it that the British Empire, which a year ago last June was facing the greatest crisis in its history, with munitions factories working overtime until men dropped down at their lathes to replace the equipment lost in the Battle of Flanders—how is it that the Empire can face this extra drain on its present resources without a quiver of apprehension?

The answer is greatly to the credit of those energetic statesmen who have been responsible for the reorganization of British production upon a war footing: to the credit of employers who have realized that the factories they own are held during the emergency for the benefit of the state; and to the workers, who have welcomed legislation such as the Essential Works Order, which would have been condemned as worse than revolutionary three years ago. Mr. J. M. Keynes, the famous economist who has just been appointed a director of the Bank of England, unwittingly paid a great compliment to those responsible for this organization when a month ago he said that an increase in the unemployment figures in Great Britain was a sign that the Ministry of Labour was doing its job well, and that a fall in these figures was a similar sign that the Ministry of Supply was doing its job well also. Under the new system it has been the duty of the Minister of Labour to make sure that workers are available when and where they are wanted, and to this end a reserve of men and women has been formed which can be directed to any branch of the essential supply industries where the call is most urgent. This task has been accomplished by the Ministry of Labour with the minimum of inconvenience to the workers, who have, in fact, welcomed the change in their destinies and have regarded it as a step in the right direction. The change has been brought about with as little interference with efficient plants as possible and through the co-operation of the employers and the employed, though in both cases the switch over from unessential to essential production might easily have been attended by loss and hardship. The Ministry of Supply has had the duty of seeing that the essential factories have been kept busy. From the Ministry of Labour they have received all the labour they want. From other sources they have received the raw materials. Speaking on July 29 in the House of Commons, Mr. Ernest Bevin made a noteworthy statement in this connection. He said that the problem of raw materials for the factories had been solved, despite the Battle of the Atlantic, and that there was no factory idle for want of materials with which to work, unless there was some temporary and purely local hitch in transportation. That is a record to be proud of.

The criticism has been made that Britain has been long in making the change over from peacetime to wartime production, and to an extent the criticism has been justified. Those responsible for the change over had, however, a long term plan in their minds. They were under no delusions about the probable length of the war, and their actions foresaw a steadily increasing crisis and demand for munitions as the months passed and the time for Britain to assume the offensive drew nearer. This long term plan was considerably interfered with by emergencies, notably that which occurred after the collapse of France, when the long term needs of the Empire had to be shelved in favour of the immediate replacement of the vast amount of equipment which had had to be left on the plains of Flanders. During three hectic months the losses were replaced, and British industry was able gradually to return to the slower process of transformation which had the long term objective in view. The country, the Empire, and now Soviet Russia are reaping the advantages of this patient and unhurried development. Britain can now afford to help Russia without crippling her own forces. Sacrifices there will be; they are inevitable. But those who may fear that the Home country will be dangerously weakened by the sending of everything possible to the Soviets have no cause for worry. Britain's long term production policy is working. It is not working perfectly by any means. Unlike in the totalitarian states, it has been directive, not coercive. As Mr. Bevin stated in the House: "The policy has produced general satisfaction among the people of Britain. It has meant a great deal to the Russian masses and has countered the belief that this was an imperialist war. It has brought an amazing response in feeling and confidence from the working masses in the United States. It has brought hope to millions in Europe who see in the approach Britain has made to industrial problems that the British are not merely fighting to overthrow Hitler, but that Britain is going to take her place again in the vanguard of social and economic progress, that we are striving not merely to preserve liberty but to utilize all that that means in laying the foundation of a more just stage in the upward progress of civilization."

LOST OPPORTUNITY?

"Ride back and bid King Harold to make ready for the fight. When Northmen tell the story of this day they shall never say that Earl Tostig forsook King Hardrada, the son of Sigurd. He, and I have one mind and one resolve, and that is either to die in battle, or to possess all England." That was the defiance of Harold's brother prior to the battle outside York in which the English defeated the first invasion of England in 1066. It was while he was celebrating the victory which followed that news was received of the landing of William of Normandy near Pevensey. Duke William, as he landed, stumbled and fell. His staff looked gloomy over what they considered a bad omen, but he, leaping gaily to his feet, revealed his hands full of English soil. "What now?" he exclaimed. "What astonishes you. I have taken seisin of this land with my hands, and by the splendour of God! as far as it extends it is mine—it is yours." That was on September 28. Harold, by forced marches, quickly reached London whence he despatched a fleet of seven hundred vessels to prevent the escape of the Normans, having no doubt in his own mind that he would dispose of them as he had of the Norwegian invaders.

With a growing force of shire levies mostly without body armour and his own huscarles, Harold's guards, he marched southwards to a spot six miles from Hastings where he took up a position on the top of a hill, with his back to the great forest of the Weald. It was before this position that Duke William, who with his forces had been ravaging the country for the previous sixteen days, appeared on October 14. He was in command of a well-equipped army, not only of Norman vassals, but of barons, knights, and adventurers, with archers and arblasters, heavy cavalry with armoured riders and even the infantry fitted with defensive mail. From that point of view Duke William was undoubtedly better off than was King Harold, though it does not appear that that advantage was the overwhelming factor in the battle which ensued, but rather the trick by which the Normans forced the English to break their ranks when they were annihilated almost at will. The history of the fight is too well known to need expansion here, but from morning to night fall the battle raged, the English were defeated and the way opened for William to begin the work of the Norman Conquest.

That was not to prove too difficult. Had Harold abided his time while the English levies were pouring in, it is believed that eventually he would have faced the Norman invader with a force of 100,000 men. But he was impatient. For sixteen days William, instead of advancing, had been spending his time pillaging the countryside, and Harold risked a battle to stop it. He was killed and his army practically wiped out, and there was apparently no one else able to exercise sufficient authority to form armies out of the levies which had not yet been used, so that from the night of October 14, Britain lay defenceless before the invader, save for some sporadic resistance which William found no great difficulty in suppressing. That was not the last time England was invaded, but it was the only one which met with success, excepting, of course, that of William of Orange, which, however was carried out at the invitation of an influential section of the English leaders who were able to make sure that there would be no resistance.

What an opportunity Hitler missed in the summer of last year. The British expeditionary force sent to France had been withdrawn, leaving behind all its equipment. There was comparatively little available in Britain to re-equip the men and, practically speaking, from the ground up the British Government had to build a new army. There were no home guards then and from a military point of view Britain was almost defenceless. True, she had her air force and the Navy, but the fact is that after the collapse of France Britain on land was in such a position that if a substantial German force could have been landed the situation might very well have become serious. Of course the Navy proved a sure shield and buckler, while the R.A.F. was able during the summer and autumn to foil Hitler's attempts to batter Britain to her knees by the huge daylight raids which were adopted. The Battle of Britain was the first major success achieved against the Germans, and it afforded a breathing space during which Britain working at fever heat fitted herself not only for the defence of her own shores but for the prosecution of the war in other theatres. It does not look now that if Hitler endeavoured to emulate Duke William he would have the latter's easy success.

The Wrong Effect

While the gigantic battle that has been raging along Russia's eastern frontier since June has had the effect of overshadowing those terrible air raids over Britain last year, it has by no means lessened the danger of similar raids being carried out as soon as Hitler is in a position to do so. This brings up the question of whether or not indiscriminate air raids—Hitler's raids on England killed more civilians, destroyed more churches and hospitals than they did combatants and military targets—are likely to reduce the *moral* of a nation to such a low ebb that the cry is for peace at any price. Two books published this year—one about London and the other about Chungking, two of the worst bombed cities in this world—definitely prove that indiscriminate bombing has the reverse effect—it strengthens *moral*, not destroys it. No finer picture of London and Londoners undergoing the terrors of the worst that Hitler's Luftwaffe could dish out, has been painted than "Hospitals Under Fire," (Edited by George C. Curnock, George Allen & Unwin, London) or of the indomitable spirit of the Chinese nation, suffering from equally intense raids in Chungking, than "Dawn Over Chungking," written by the three daughters of Lin Yutang, Adet (17), Anor (14) and Meimei (10), (John Day & Co. New York). Both books have much in common although the locales are far apart. Both describe in graphic detail the indiscriminate bombings of the two capitals—bombings which raze to the ground the humble homes of Britain's and China's poorer classes and which leave military objectives severely alone. If these raids are destined to shake the *moral* of the people of both countries, they have failed and will fail in the future. Mr. Curnock describes the valour of the people of London—doctors carrying on operations with the aid of shafts of light from torches held in the steady hands of young nurses, the joking of a woman buried under huge piles of heavy debris, the story of a stoker at a London hospital who, when the building above him was wrecked, refused to leave his boilers until the fires were damped out and the danger of another explosion averted, how the famous Lieutenant Davis of the equally famous bomb disposal squad borrowed a doctor's stethoscope to listen to a land mine that was lying in a wrecked hospital ward, and many other similar tales of valour in a city where valiant deeds were being performed every second. The three Lin daughters have similar tales to relate of Chungking. In simple, childlike English, they tell of their three months' stay in or near Chungking during the worst raids that that city experienced. As in the book about London, the keynote is the people's determination to see the thing through to the end. Their own house was bombed but they were not there. They were with the rest of Chungking's population in safe, underground dug-outs underneath the rugged cliffs that are nature's reply to high explosive bombs in that part of the world. Houses and shops and restaurants went down. Next day they were being built up again in some other place. If they went down again they would be up again in a week somewhere else. Pedlars left their baskets of fruit and vegetables on the streets as the sirens sounded, and went underground. Before the last notes of the "All Clear" had sounded, they were busily arguing with some housewife over the price of a water melon or eggs or whatever they wanted to sell. Naturally the people in both London and Chungking are badly scared by air raids—who wouldn't be? But their fear must not be mistaken for a sagging in *moral*. Both cities and both peoples are ready for the worst again. If the intense and indiscriminate raids on both cities are continued it will be a waste of time if the terrorization of the civilian population is the object. Both peoples cannot be subjugated by such methods.

ALONG THE HIGHWAYS

Oct. 13.—A pool can be one of the most interesting parts of the garden in a place like Shanghai where water and moisture-loving plants grow so easily. Space for Japanese Iris can be found at summer high water level, while the bearded and German Irises may be accommodated high up the bank where water will never reach the roots. A group or two of Forsythia interspersed with a few Dogwood plants, the red stems of which show to advantage against the yellow flowers of the Forsythia in Spring, will always look attractive: while a few Willows and clumps of Bamboo will give us that pleasing shade of green we all like so much. An occasional Aralia planted on the bank will give a change of foliage, the Ricinus-like leaves of this plant remaining green all Winter. Azaleas and Maples always look attractive in a water garden and there are also the native Colocasias and many other plants and ornamental grasses that will provide good reflections in the water. Bold masses should always be arranged at intervals around a pool and between these masses, grass should be permitted to grow right down to the water's edge. A few rocks will add much to the general beauty of the place, for in addition to their own attractiveness, they provide space for us to grow a few Hypericums, dwarf Deutzias, creeping Junipers and other low growing plants. Daffodils are at home on the banks of a pool, the reflection of their flowers in the water being universally admired and we generally have lower water levels during the season when daffodils are preparing to flower, little harm is done to the bulbs. In the water, we have many plants to give us a succession of bloom, some are local weeds that are most attractive while others may be weeds from tropical countries. The Water Hyacinth is a good example of this and what a beautiful "weed" it is!!! The huge leaves of the Lotus Lily and its attractive flowers, borne on long stems well above the foliage are always admired while Water Lilies grow so well here if the pool is in a sunny position, that the chief difficulty is keeping the plants within bounds. The local species flowers from May, right through the Summer, until late Autumn, but many of the flowers are hidden by the mass of foliage. The finest Water Lily that we have ever seen has been producing flowers in abundance all summer in a temporary "home" close to a creek in a garden on Hungjao road. There are only two plants, but we have counted over eighteen flowers open at one time on many occasions during the summer; the flowers are borne well above the foliage and they are such an attractive shade of blue that it is almost impossible to describe them and do full justice to their beauty.—W.J.K.

THE REAL FRANCE SPEAKS

By Edouard Herriot

Former Premier of France and Mayor of Lyons. Excerpts from article in "American Mercury" for September.

In her passion for liberty Great Britain gives to her towns the right of self-government, which French centralization often curtailed or suppressed completely. I admired the institutions born of local initiative—the care given the problem of homes for workingmen; the tender regard for children; the desire to take advantage of everything that science has to teach. I verified what I had learned from my reading; what, even in the eighteenth century, Voltaire was describing to the French people—the inviolable attachment of the English to freedom. The feeling was not born in England the same way as in France. In our country it broke out just before the French Revolution. It was carried out in the principles of 1789. At times it has been abolished, but it has always been restored. In Great Britain, love of liberty has its roots in the very depths of the nation's history. It penetrates everything, extends to everything. The King himself places his honour in being the protector of the liberties of every citizen. After this journey, I was completely won over to these principles.

Of my relations with England in my capacity as Mayor, I want to recall just one experience because it reveals so much about the English character.

I had decided to organize in Lyons a great exposition for the year 1914. Near the end of 1913, I realized that it would be the part of wisdom to insure my enterprise against possible deficit, and decided to apply to Lloyds of London. I took advantage of the short respite that the New Year holiday brought me. When I arrived in London, a friend introduced me to Lloyds and to their director, Mr. Heath. I laid my plans before him. When I saw Mr. Heath smile, I was tempted to excuse myself and withdraw. "Don't go," he said, "I was amused hearing you talk, because every time anyone proposes to me to insure an exposition, he promises wonders, brilliant successes, exceptional profits; and each time I am faced with a deficit. However, that's of no importance. Here is a pencil and a slip of paper. Write down the amount for which you wish to be guaranteed. I will deduct the premium to be paid; then the deal will be closed."

If I remember correctly, I asked for a guarantee of 3,000,000 francs. I promised to pay a premium of 250,000 francs. The whole thing was drawn up in a single sentence—in lead pencil, I repeat—and signed then and there....

"Now then," I said to Mr. Heath, "where shall we go to find a lawyer to transform our contract into a legal document?"

Again he laughed. "Will a lawyer be more honest than we are? Put your slip of paper in your pocket and when you get back home put it into your safe deposit box. And sleep well."

A few months later came the war. My exposition opened at last—late, like all or almost all expositions. But it met with every kind of bad luck. A tempest soaked the buildings; a sudden rising of the Rhone carried away the bridge that led to the fair grounds; strikes raged. What, I wondered, was to become of me? Full of anxiety, I wrote in the autumn to the good Mr. Heath. I had an answer back at once: "I am unable to do anything for you at this moment, because of the concern which the coming of the Zeppelins over London is giving me. Wait just a few days longer."

Very shortly after arrived from London a Lloyd confidential man, Mr. Prince. In a few hours Mr. Prince had verified my accounts. Then in the elegant flourish with which one offers a flower to a lady he handed me the check which freed me. Early the next morning he left for London. As my City Treasurer was about to deposit the check, he found that in reckoning the exchange Mr. Prince had made a mistake to his own disadvantage of 25,000 francs. I cabled immediately, and immediately I had back an answer: "Give money to a French war charity." The verification of this little story may be found in the archives of the city of Lyons.

Then I realized what it meant—an English signature....

At this point I bring my memories to a close. As will be readily admitted, they represent only a small portion of an official city life covering a period of 35 years. I wanted to show that I was bound and always will be bound to Great Britain and to the United States.

I decided not to allow myself to tell anything about the role I played in the life of the nation. That would be another matter. It would lead me to recall my second visit to the United States in 1933 when I had the privilege of talking with that splendid leader who presides over the Republic, Franklin D. Roosevelt. In him I found combined all the qualities which give a man true nobility: loyalty, justice, courage. I shall never forget the talks we had in the White House. I would not bring this article to a close without addressing to him an expression of my warm admiration, and without sending from the depths of my solitude my greetings to the great people of the United States, where differing opinions may be freely expressed and where every one, whatever his political group, cherishes a respect for the human being and for moral law.

WAR FUND BAROMETER

The Voluntary War Contribution Fund has been open for 463 days and there have been 9,578 contributors. The War Savings Association has been open for 469 days and there have been 1,652 contributors. The latest totals follow:—

Fund	*Amount* Ch. $	*Contributed* £ Sterling
Central British War Fund	346,493.32	70,244. 4. 6*
Vol War Contribution Fund	602,189.88	212,052. 8. 3†
War Savings Association	271,713.73	166,283. 3. 9‡

*—Including weekly transfers from CN$ into £.
§—Including daily transfers from CN$ into £.
‡—Including monthly transfers from CN$ into £.

IN PARENTHESIS

Correct

WHISKY kills more people than bullets.
Well, that's because bullets don't drink.

* * *

Fair Question

JUNIOR: Daddy, are you sure that the world is round?
Daddy: Yes, I'm positive.
Junior: Well, then, how can people go to the far corners of the earth?

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REALLY STAYS ON

THE SPORTS PAGE

Lack of Grounds Cut Short Hopes of Britain-America Benefit Softball Classic

IT'S all over but the shouting in men's softball circles. With the chill of autumn in the air, there is little likelihood that softball will again crash into the limelight until next season. For a while, the powers behind men's softball toyed with the idea of Empire men's softballers to the benefit of the Central British War Empire men's softballers to the benefit of the Central Britain War Fund.

The prize at stake would have been the International Cup, emblematic of men's softball supremacy in Shanghai. It may be recalled that the United States aggregation trounced the British Empire men in a thriller for possession of the trophy last year. The plans for the game were dropped, however, owing to the difficulty in finding a suitable ground for the contest.

It now seems that the ground question is a major one in men's softball quarters. Because of the lack of a diamond, the final game to decide the championship of the "B" division has been left hanging in the air. At the end of the junior division play, it was arranged that the winners of the "American section were to meet the victors of the "National" section in a three-game series to decide the champions .The Lusitano team was on top of the "National" section by virtue of their close victory over the St. John's collegians. The S.M.P.-1 aggregation were top in the "American" group after disposing of the Public School lads, who were runners-up.

Police Thwart Lusitano

In the first contest of the three-game series for the "B" division title, the Portuguese team walked off with an easy triumph over the Police when they hit the S.M.P. pitcher for eighteen hits to garner a total of eighteen runs to win by the lopsided count of 18-9

In the second game, the Police righted themselves in the nick of time to fight an up-hill battle and wrest a 11-9 thriller from the Lusitano team. Had the Lusitano boys won the encounter, they would have taken the title on a "two-straight" count. But as the fates would have it, the Police snatched almost certain victory from them to necessitate a third and final play-off.

That play-off never came off. One thing led to another to forestall the crucial battle.

Scheduled to take place on the Race Course just before the grounds closed for the summer season, it was called off time and again because of inclement weather. When the sun did choose to shine again, it was too late; there was no ground available on which to play the game. The Race Course had officially folded up for summer sports

However, there was still hope for the final game to be run off. Numerous fields were suggested. There was always something wrong. The players were ready. The fans were anxious. But the game never came through. A few days ago, word was released by the big-wigs behind the sport that the championship game had been cancelled. And so there are now two claimants to the "B" division league crown of the Men's Softball League. Something should be done about it.

Buccaneers Breeze Through

Things fared better in the "A" division, however. The Buccaneers breezed through the season with things falling the right way. Long before the official season came to an end, the Pirates were generally acknowledged by the public as the logical wearers of the "A" division laurels. The Cosairs walked through the circuit with but one set-back and sixteen victories out of seventeen games played.

For a while, the Columbia Country Club trailed them closely and there was a slim possibility that the Columbians would pull up with the Pirates if the latter should slip. But the Bucs did not slip. They won all of their encounters toward the end of the league to make it a closed issue. The C.C.C. went through the season with thirteen triumphs and three defeats out of seventeen meetings. It may be said that the keenest rivalry in the "A" division was between the Bucs and the Columbians—which is as it should be, with both outfits on top of the standings.

The Race Club, in the third place of the league ladder, played seventeen games and won thirteen of them. The Race Clubbers started the league race with a bang but bogged down toward the end of the competition when they saw the pennant draw farther and farther away from their grasp. Many were of the opinion that the Jockeys lost interest in the game when there was no chance for the title. Toward the close of the season, the once mighty Racers drew and lost to much inferior teams.

Cubs Fight Right Through

An aggregation that deserves mention for its fine work all through the circuit, is the "Y" Cubs outfit. Not possessing an exceptionally fine group of softballers, they did stick to their guns all through the league to round out the competition with a "garrison" finish. In the last few games, they sparkled in every department and managed to defeat the superior Race Club in one encounter, and tied them in another bitterly fought battle.

The Chamber of Commerce group and the S.F.X. schoolboys went through the schedule with a light heart as they knew that the league pennant was out of their reach and to hope for it was like wishing for the moon. These teams enjoyed some pure sport for sport's sake. Some closely contested games were played by the "Y" Cubs, the Chamber-men, and the S.F.X. in the lower rungs of the league ladder. Especially well-matched were the "Y" Cubs and the Saints who turned in many tied affairs time and again. The outfit in the basement of the standings is the St. Francis Xavier schoolboys who played seventeen games—they managed to win but three games and losing the rest.

Season Successful

Men's softball may be said to have gone through a successful season in spite of the fact that the "B" division title is still a bone of contention. This year, the entire league finished with no less than sixteen teams in active competition. There were five outfits apiece in each of the two sections of the "B" division while there were six aggregations in the "A" division. One or two of the leading teams of the junior division are contemplating entry into the senior circuit next year while no teams are voicing the intention of dropping out.

The future looks bright for men's softball for future seasons. As a summer sport, it has "arrived." It now rivals the city baseball league in drawing power and popularity. There are now two camps of opinion in baseball circles. One of them looks with jealously at the popularity of the softball following; they consider softball a menace of no use to baseball. The other view is that softball is an aid to the big league game. These people claim that there is a tie-up between softball and regular baseball. Interest in one is merely carried over to the other for mutual benefit.

Whatever may be the opinion of the public, softball is now firmly entrenched as Shanghai sports.

Good Cards Returned In Shanghai Golf Club Competition

The October Monthly Cup both "A" and "B" Classes, was played for over the past week end at Seekingtao. Due to Saturday's large rain the Course on Sunday was rather heavy while the Greens were much more easy owing to the soft turf. Some good cards were returned in both "A" and "B" Classes.

Results are as follows:—

"A" Class

A. J. Clark	80— 9—71	
J. Stevenson	81— 9—72	
L. Saphiere	79— 5—74	
F. Cowherd	84— 9—75	
H. Grubb	83— 6—77	

"B" Class

K. Terasaka	91—20—71	
L. A. McCants	89—16—73	
F. de Jong	92—14—78	
J. K. Ewing	92—14—78	
W. C. Farnham	98—14—81	

Four Ball Cup

The final of this Competition was also played off on Sunday, Scott and Piper v. McCants and Cowherd. The odds appeared to favour Messrs. Scott and Piper for a win but at the end of the first 18 holes McCants and Cowherd turned with a nice lead of 3 holes up.

In the afternoon round Cowherd found excellent form, going out in 38, while his partner McCants came in when most needed with grand long putts, with the result that at the 27 hole Cowherd and McCants had a lead of 6 holes over their opponents. From then on it was only a question of playing for safety and the game ended at the 14th when they returned winners by 3 and 4.

Football Player Wins Action For Damages

Said to be the first of its kind, an action for damages arising out of a foul in a football match at home succeeded recently, and judgment for an agreed sum of £150 and costs was given by Judge Peel at Blackburn County Court.

Plaintiff in the case was Police Constable William Hamilton and the defendant was Frank Heallas, son of Mr. Harry Heallas, who was Captain of the Blackburn Rovers team which won the F.A. Cup in 1928. Hamilton and Heallas were playing on opposite sides during a charity match in aid of the Red Cross and as Hamilton was making for goal he was, it was alleged, deliberately kicked by Heallas and one of his arms was broken in two places. In court Hamilton was asked why he had waited so long before bringing the action and he replied "I was going to forget it, if my arm had made any recovery at all."

A Deliberate Kick

It is reported that others playing in the match stated that Heallas made a deliberate kick at Hamilton and the Air Raid Warden who was in charge of the game stated that he abandoned it when he saw Hamilton's condition—the kick was a deliberate foul. Two women spectators said Heallas stated "He got what he deserved," but he denied making the remark or that there was any rough play; in an attempt by him to tackle from the side the two of them had gone down together.

The Judge held that the remarks alleged were made by Heallas and that the kick was intended to bring Hamilton down, not to make contact with the ball.

U.S. Marines Hold Tennis Tournament

A tennis tournament was held with the United States Fourth Marines Regiment with the following results:

Inter-Battalion Matches

SECOND BATTALION

Winner of the singles—Pfc. F. G. McHugh.
Winners of the doubles—Pfc. F. G. McHugh, Pfc. P. B. Kroesen.

FIRST BATTALION

Winner of the singles—Cpl. R. A. Gussenhoven.
Winners of the doubles—Pfc. A. S. Rivera, Cpl. E. A. Hassler.

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS

Winner of the singles—Sgt. T. R. Hicks.
Winners of the doubles—Cpl. E. H. Middleton, Pfc. F. B. Jimerson.

Inter-Regimental Matches

Winner of the singles—Sgt. T. R. Hicks.
Winners of the doubles—Pfc. A. S. Rivera, Cpl. E. A. Hassler.

Shanghailanders "Down Under"

The above picture was recently taken in Australia and shows three well-known Shanghailanders, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Tingle and Mr. R. R. M'D. Parr. Mr. Tingle was very popular among the local sporting circles while Mr. Parr was particularly prominent in local equestrian sports. He was one of the city's outstanding polo players and was also a constant rider in the paper-hunts. It is understood that he is now serving with the Australian forces in the Middle East and has already obtained his commission.

International Lady Tennis Players Missed At Forest Hill

There were many who attended the national tennis championships at Forest Hills during the summer who missed the international players.

The women's event, probably more than any other major sport competition, has been the cause of much international rivalry. The visitors from other lands, particularly England, added colour and interest in bygone years.

Last year, too, the semi-finalists, Miss Mary Hardwick and Miss Valerie Scott, continued a part of the tradition that is associated with this tournament, although neither succeeded in annexing the crown.

Miss Nuthall 1930 Victory

In fact, Miss Betty Nuthall by winning in 1930 and Senorita Lizana in 1937, have been exceptions by the rule of title domination by the homebreds.

A year ago when Miss Pauline Betz of Los Angeles was eliminated, she bowed in the quarter-finals to Miss Hardwick, while in the previous championship, another English entrant, Mrs. Freda James Hammersley, defeated her in the opening round.

But for all that, if it were put to a vote, Miss Betz would be one of those in favour of the wishful-thinking movement to have the English players return as soon as possible.

An interviewer will find Miss Betz enthusiastic about tennis as well as her college, Rollins, in Winter Park, Fla. She has an opportunity there to follow the sport in which she has made a rapid climb to the top, as well as to pursue her academic work.

Attends Rollins College

She will tell you that scholastic standing is important if you wish to be a member of the tennis team there. Miss Betz is a member, as is Miss Dorothy May Bundy. During the team matches last semester Miss Betz went through an undefeated season.

Chicago Bears Trounce Cardinals By Huge Margin

New York, Oct. 12.

The Chicago Bears uncovered tremendous power today to trounce the Chicago Cardinals, 53 to 7, and thereby established themselves as one of the most versatile professional football clubs in the nation. The Bears beat the Cleveland Rams, 42 to 21, last week.

The Detroit Lions gave the Rams their second straight defeat of the season, but the score was comparatively close, 17 to 7.

Redskins Win Again

The Green Bay Packers, victors over the Chicago Cardinals last week, smashed the Brooklyn Dodgers, 30 to 7 today.

The Washington Redskins won another close victory, this time over Pittsburgh, 24 to 20. The Redskins beat Brooklyn 3 to 0 last week.

The New York Giants won their second game of the season, beating Philadelphia, 16 to 0. The Giants trounced Pittsburgh last week.—United Press.

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Great Little Sydney Wooderson Continues to Run at Home

London.

AMERICAN devotees of track and field will be interested to learn that the great little Sydney Wooderson—holder of the world's amateur record for the outdoor mile, half-mile, and 800 meters—has been running again this season. And running quite fast at that (until a mishap intervened) considering he is in the army now and training for sport in the army is an activity upon which there is no time for specialization these days.

Sport in Britain today is very much an incidental, greatly appreciated by participants and spectators when it takes place, but subordinated to more serious, if less agreeable, considerations. So in matters like athletics, which entail concentration by people in the top class of competition, it is unreasonable to expect 1941 achievements comparable to those of the days when intensity of training was limited only by the amount of spare time an athlete was prepared to devote to it, the "Christian Science Monitor" says.

The only places where track and field proceed on anything recognizable as the pre-war plan are the universities and the schools, but even there the ordinary programme of sport has been affected by various war factors, though a great effort is made to retain as many normal features as possible.

Schedule as Well as Slogan

Elsewhere—and especially in the Services—sport of all kinds is extemporized as opportunity permits. Naval, Army, and Air Force championships, other than those of local character, are a thing of the past, and sport for sport's sake is the schedule as well as the slogan.

It is reasonable to believe that post-war sport in Britain will benefit from the present state of affairs. For the aces of sport have all been shuffled into the pack instead of reposing on the top, so to speak, and thousands of young athletes have the unprecedented advantage of close personal contact with men whose names make headlines in normal times.

Wooderson, for example, though a man of retiring disposition, is always ready to tell what he knows of running and racing technique to enquirers around him. And what he knows is plenty, even though he may not know any more than I do why a man so slight in build as himself should possess the latent power of acceleration that is his outstanding athletic characteristic.

A. G. Hill the old Olympic champion, who used to be his trainer, was always stumped, anyway, for a technical explanation, and the nearest he ever got to accounting for it to me was by drawing the analogy between Wooderson and a small racing car with an exceptionally high-powered engine.

Certainly there is nothing about Sydney's appearance to suggest that he is the fastest miler Britain ever produced—or even that he is a fast runner at all. His repeated spectacular triumphs have been due, not to any unusual length of stride or obvious muscular power—he weighs only 115 pounds and stands only 5ft. 6in. in height—but to his extraordinary capacity for holding energy in reserve until the moment for transforming it into a fast finish. In the first lap or two, the only thing that marked him out from the general cluster was his reputation. But in the last lap, it was his speed, the speed that enabled him to set the world's amateur record for the outdoor mile at 4m. 6.4s., for the half-mile at 1m. 49s., and for the 800 meters (874 yards 2ft. 8¾in.) at 1m. 48.4s.

4.9s. Outside Best Time

Since the war began, Wooderson's fastest performance has been in an unsuccessful attempt to beat the world's best time for 1,000 yards, listed as 2m. 9.7s. by Elroy Robinson, of the United States, in 1937.

The run was the star attraction on the programme of a meet promoted at Fallowfield last season, before Sydney was called to the colours. He was 4.8s. outside Robinson's time, but I must add that his training for the event had been far less thorough than usual and his pace-makers did not do a very clever job. They ran themselves to a standstill and retired before they had covered 500 yards, and, while they were running, they ran absurdly fast.

Anyway, the first 120 yards were ripped off in 14.5s. a speed which, if it could have been maintained, meant about 2m. 1s. for the whole distance, and this cracking start cracked up Wooderson's entire time schedule. His plan was to run the first half-mile in 1m. 54s., and then the last 120 yards in about 15.5s. Actually, he completed the first quarter-mile in 57s. and reached the 880 yards mark in 1m. 57s. Just when he most needed a pacemaker to force his best finish out of him he was all by himself, and his time at the tape was 3.4s. slower than even the British record—set by Cyril Ellis away back in 1929.

Since then Wooderson has had progressively fewer opportunities to build up his racing form to what it used to be when he was a London solicitor. His first form of national service was as a member of the Auxiliary Fire Service, which has given such a gallant account of itself during air raids on this country, and afterwards he took his place in the Army, where he was soon a non-commissioned officer. At the age of 26, he does not feel that his high-speed days in top-class competition are necessarily over. That matter depends, however, not only on Wooderson's speed, but also on the speed of the War, which, unlike Sydney at Manchester, got away to a slow start, and, in spite of several spectacular bursts, wears more and more the appearance of being set for long distance.

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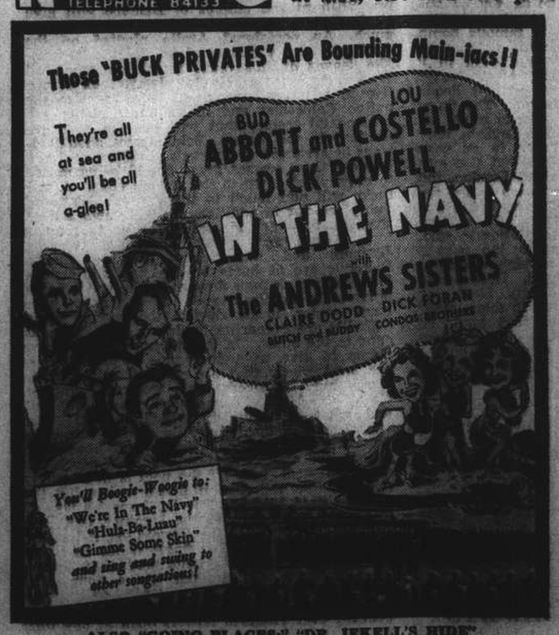
Those "BUCK PRIVATES" Are Bounding Main-iacs!!
They're all at sea and you'll be all a-gles!
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ALSO "GOING PLACES;" "DR. JEKELL'S HIDE"
$1.50, $1.80, $3.40, $4.50 $1.80, $3.40, $4.50, $6

Hammond in Form "Somewhere"

London, Oct. 13.

Walter Hammond, in between his R.A.F. duties, is finding time to show that he still keeps his cricket form. Playing "somewhere abroad", on a matting wicket, he took seven wickets for nine runs in nine overs, during one match. Then he arrived at Cairo where he accomplished some excellent performances. Playing for the Gezira Club he scored a brilliant 88 while the club were beating an opposing XI by 68 runs after declaring at 184 for 3. No fewer than six men who have played for their country were in the match, representing Test cricket of England, South Africa and New Zealand.

Hammond also assisted the Gesira Club against the First South African Infantry Brigade, the Club winning by 35 runs. This time Hammond hit a typical century before being caught and bowled with the next ball.—Reuter.

Well-known S. London Football Club to Close

Nunhead, the well-known South London amateur Football Club, which for over 50 years has played such a prominent part in Metropolitan soccer, is to close down shortly, a victim of those emergency conditions which have put quite a number of the clubs out of action since hostilities began.

However, Eric Mulley, the amateur International goalkeeper, who has been running Nunhead, hopes that the Club will be revived after the war and even play on its old ground.

It would take a book, as it did on the occasion of its jubilee dinner, to tell the story of Nunhead's fine service to Amateur soccer, to extol the brilliant players it has produced. The great prize, the F.A. Amateur Cup has yet to be won, but two Isthmian League Championships were landed in 1929 and 1930.

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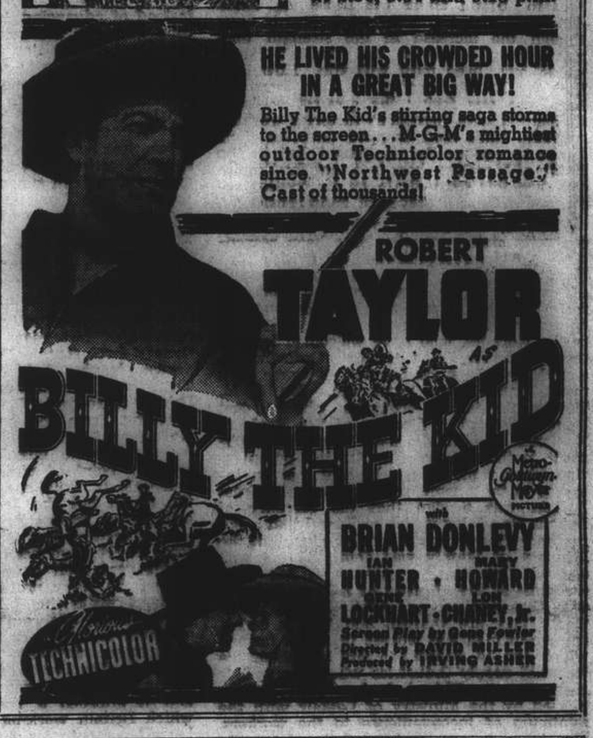
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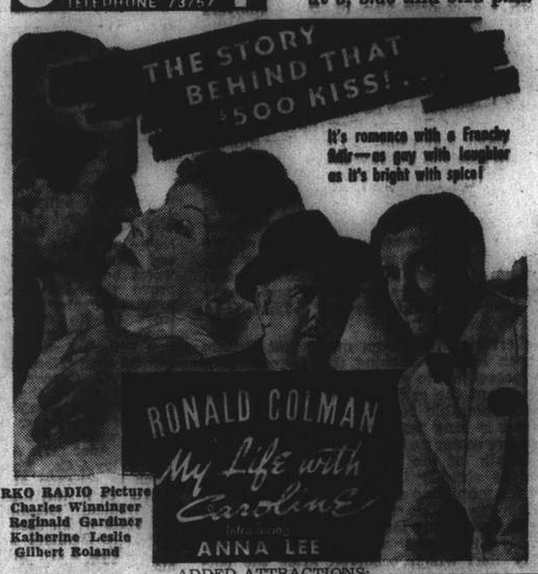
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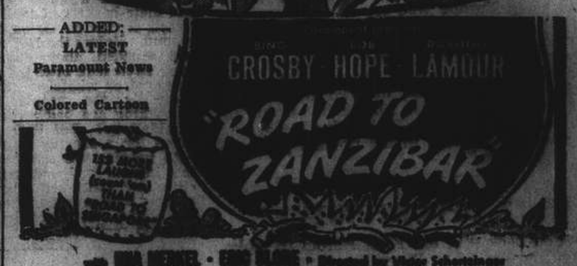

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FROM DAY TO DAY

THE Swimming Bath Club has now closed it premises for the current season and will therefore not be open to Members after today.

MANCHOUKUOANS yesterday received the first taste of what appears to be a severe winter when the first snow of the season fell here eight days earlier than usual. Other parts of the country also reported snowfall.

MR. Ku Yi-chun, General Manager of the Farmers Bank of China, which is one of the four Government banks, was elected president at a recent meeting of the board of directors, according to a Chungking report in the "Cheng Yien Pao."

THIS week's meeting of the Rotary Club will be a Fathers' and Sons' Day, at which the 9th Troop of Boys Scouts, winners of the Rotary Shield at the annual jamboree, will be the guests of the club. It will be held at the Metropole Hotel, 1st floor, at 12.15 p.m. Thursday.

THE science group of the British Universities' Society of China will hold its regular monthly meeting in Dr. Ledwidge's Laboratories, 2nd floor, 114 Peking Road, on Wednesday, at 5.30 p.m. Mr. W. H. Wei, M. Sc. (Eng.) will speak on "Fluorescent Lamps."

THE Shanghai Municipal Council yesterday notified that subject to protests being heard and overruled, that it has been proposed to abandon the scheduled extension of Shanhankwan Road between Myburgh and Park Roads. Protests should be submitted to the Council before October 24.

AN Oriental, speaking Japanese and Chinese, entered a Chinese dwelling at 67 Han Teh Li off Point Road at 12.15 a.m. yesterday when he robbed the inmates of $1,000 in jewellery and cash. No arrest was made. The robber entered the house by demanding entry in Japanese.

MR. Wu Kai-sheng, a former Shanghai lawyer who was recently appointed by the new Nanking regime as its first Ambassador to Italy left Shanghai for his new post on Sunday, it was reported yesterday in the "Sin Shun Pao." Mr. Li Fang, Nanking's first Minister to Rumania and concurrently a Counsellor of the new regime's embassy in Berlin also left with Mr. Wu.

BAGS of mail sent from Shanghai to Great Britain recently sank to the bottom of the sea when a steamer carrying the mail was attacked and sunk on route to Britain from New York, it was reported by the vernacular press yesterday. Admitting that there might have been such an incident, authorities of the Shanghai Post Office said yesterday that they had not yet received particulars officially.

THE following British members of the Shanghai Camera Club are understood to have resigned recently: Mr. R. V. Dent, president, Mr. R. S. Hubert, chairman of the Cine Group, Mr. R. I. Fernandez, secretary, Mr. T. H. Gillett, committee member, Mr. J. C. Jenkins, committee member, and Messrs. H. Graham, L. E. Illingworth and A. E. Thornton. A new photographic society is understood to be under formation.

THE Chih Cheng Middle School of Nanking, a private Chinese institute, which was forced to close down due to lack of funds, has now been taken over by Sino-Japanese interests. Mr. Yang Kiu-ming and the Reverend Goko Takada, Superintendent-General of the Central China Office of the Japanese Buddhist Sodoshu Sect, have been appointed principal and vice-principal respectively, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports.

MR. Chang Zah-ko, editor of the "Chinese American Daily News" who was arrested by the Japanese in the French Concession last month and who later faced the Second Special District Court was again extradited to the Japanese authorities last Saturday. Relatives of Mr. Chang were reported yesterday by the Chinese daily to have prepared to file a protest through their Italian lawyer, Dr. Terni.

ACCOMPANIED by his family, Mr. Victor Hu (Hu Shih-tse), Chinese Minister to Switzerland, left Berne on Sunday for Lisbon on his way home to report on the international situation, a Geneva despatch in the "Cheng Yien Pao" reveals. From Lisbon Mr. Hu will go to Chungking via Burma, leaving his family in Europe, it is stated. He has served in his present post for nine years, during which time he has made many friends in Switzerland.

THE health report of the French Municipality for the week ending October 11, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession was—Foreigners 5 and Chinese 230. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, typhoid fever one and Chinese, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers 22; tuberculosis 20; dysentery 9; beriberi 5; typhus fever 2 and measles, pneumonia one each.

WEDNESDAY at 5.10 p.m. the 6th lecture-recital, course in music appreciation will be given at the University of Shanghai's music department, 20 Museum Road 5th floor. The lecturer will be Dr. A. Dreifuss with collaborating soloists: Max Warshauer, baritone, and Maestro Henry Margolinski at the piano. The subject will be an analysis with regard to the musical structure of "Oratory and Church Music." The recital is open to guests.

THE local Norwegian Legation announces that a telegram has been received recently from the Faculty of Divinity of Uosala University, Sweden, stating that the Rev. K. L. Reichelt, the well-known Rector of the Tao Fong Shan School of Religion, Shatin, has been created Doctor Honoris Causa of Uosala University. Dr. Reichelt has done extensive research work in connection with the religions of Asia and is acknowledged as one of the greatest authorities on Buddhism of this generation.

THE Shanghai Municipal Council health report for the week ending midnight October 11, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Settlement was—Foreigners 16 and Chinese 778. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, bacillary dysentery 3; amoebic dysentery 2 and tuberculosis one. Chinese tuberculosis 45; typhoid fever 36; dysentery 22; diphtheria 4; malaria 4; beri-beri 3; paratyphoid fever 2 and influenza, choleraic diarrhoea one each.

THE Chinese authorities have engaged the services of Mr. Hsu Hsien-hung, professor of chemistry of Wuhan University, for a position in the University of Rangoon, Burma, states the "Chinese American Daily News" quoting a message from Chungking. The arrangement was made through a suggestion of the Rangoon University to the Chinese Ministry of Education and the China-Burma Cultural Association that the two countries should exchange professors. Professor Hsu arrived at Chungking from Loshan, in Hunan Province, and is leaving for Rangoon by plane on October 15. He will teach organic chemistry.

Labour Situation Worsens Again

Sharp deterioration in the situation on the labour front has been recorded in the past two days, with the number of strikers increasing to approximately 1,300 in comparison with 700 on Friday evening. The total has been increased by 600 Chinese tailors of foreign-style clothes, who walked out on Sunday after presenting their employers with demands for bigger pay.

On the other hand, several concerns were operating normally yesterday after their workers had resumed. Sixty regular employees of Watson's Mineral Water Co. returned to their jobs yesterday morning, having agreed to negotiate with the management. A number of casual workers have been dismissed for intimidating the regulars to join the strike.

Sixteen workers of the Dah Shing Laundry in Avenue Joffre returned unconditionally yesterday, while twenty employees of the Kwei Jeu Handkerchief Factory resumed after being given a ten per cent. increase in their pay.

The management of the Heng Fong Silk Weaving Factory, at 23 Heichow Road, hired a number of workers yesterday to take the places of the 80 regular employees, who struck a few days ago to enforce their demands for more pay. Peter's Brockade Weaving Factory continues operating with about ninety workers, while approximately 100 are still on strike.

New strikes include the one at the Yang Tsong Silk Weaving Factory, at 319A Penang Road, where fifteen female workers struck when the management refused to increase their wages. Some 600 tailors, employed by men's foreign-style tailoring establishments in Szechuen and Hoopeh Roads, declared a strike on Sunday. They have made demands for an increase in wages and rice allowance.

The employees of seven printing establishments in the Settlement, the workers of Arts and Crafts Furniture Co., and the employees of the Shanghai Special Municipality Ferry Service were still on strike yesterday. The employees of the Ferry Service struck on Saturday and caused suspension of ferry traffic between Shanghai and Kiaochow. Three launches are tied up.

FUNERAL

Mr. Charles Sassoon Gubbay

The funeral of Mr. Charles Sassoon Gubbay was held at the Mohawk Road Jewish Cemetery last Sunday afternoon in the presence of a wide circle of relatives and friends. The service was conducted by the Rev. M. Brown and Mr. R. D. Abraham and officers of Shanghai Lodge, B'nai B'rith. The pall bearers were Messrs. H. Kadoorie, H. Meyer, R. M. Joseph, R.D. Abraham, S.M. Perry, Eddie Elias, G. Someck and H. Kammerling. Instead of flowers it had been requested that donations be sent to Charity.

Funeral arrangements were under the direction of the International Funeral Directors.

At the graveside Rabbi Brown delivered an eulogy of the deceased, as follows:—

Eulogy

"Our lamented brother came to Shanghai over two decades ago from Hongkong, where he had already carved out for himself a successful career. By dint of enterprise, ability and unremitting labour, he rose to become manager of the well-known firm of E. D. Sassoon and also a Director of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

"Despite his many business responsibilities, he yet found time to identify himself most actively with the various religious, educational and philanthropic activities of our own local community. His reputation preceeded him and as a consequence he quickly filled the highest and most arduous positions of responsibility in our midst. As president of the Jewish Communal Association, as chairman of the Committee of the Jewish School, as trustee of the Ohel Rachel Synagogue, his onerous labour in course of time overtaxed his physical strength and for the past few years he was practically an invalid.

"Another of the outstanding services he rendered was in connection with Shanghai Lodge, B'nai B'rith. He became an active member from its very inception and was in due course elected president. When his health permitted he never missed a meeting, and all of us will hold him in grateful remembrance and affection for the joy and happiness that radiated from his genial presence, brotherly sympathy and goodness of heart.

"His unique qualities of heart, mind and character, erected for him a special niche in the affection of the community, for he was indeed a man to whom one could turn with confidence in time of need and never did he disappoint. His mature wisdom and sage counsel were a source of strength to all who came for advice and guidance in the hour of perplexity. He will sorely be missed in many hearts and places. He has now gone to his eternal rest full of years honoured by all. Our deepest sympathy goes out to his dear brothers and sisters and the other members of his affectionate family in this hour of their heavy bereavement. Farewell, O heroic spirit, till the day dawns and the shadows flee away, "and the dust returneth to the earth as it was, but the spirit returneth unto God who gave it."

"This thought pervades our heart at this moment when we are about to consign to mother-earth the mortal remains of our dearly-beloved Brother, Charles Sassoon Gubbay. The gentle soul of our dear Brother has now winged its flight to enjoy immortality in the exalted places among the holy and pure, who shine at the brightness of the firmament, and our community has been deprived of a venerated leader whose life was so rich in achievement and beneficence. No one voice can adequately express the manifold aspects of the great character and life work of our departed friend. There can be few people with whom he came in contact, who could not find something to admire in his extraordinary personality. He was intellectual; he was artistic; he was energetic; he was enthusiastic; he was sympathetic; and, above all he was charitable. With all his many gifts, he had a great and generous heart. He was a grand type of a Jewish gentleman, the model that everyone would love his son to emulate.

Obituary

The late Mr. Gubbay was born in Hongkong on November 30, 1867, and left for Calcutta, India, at the age of six. He came back to Hongkong in 1889 and joined the firm of E. D. Sassoon. In 1895 he became a manager and was a director of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and other companies. He was transferred to Shanghai in 1920 and retired from active business in 1931. Here he was president of Ohel Leah Synagogue and was president of many Jewish Institutions. He is survived by two brothers, A. S. and J. S. Gubbay, and two sisters, Miss Gubbay and Mrs. D. M. Nissim, and a niece in Hongkong, Mrs. Lawrence Kadoorie, to mourn his loss.

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

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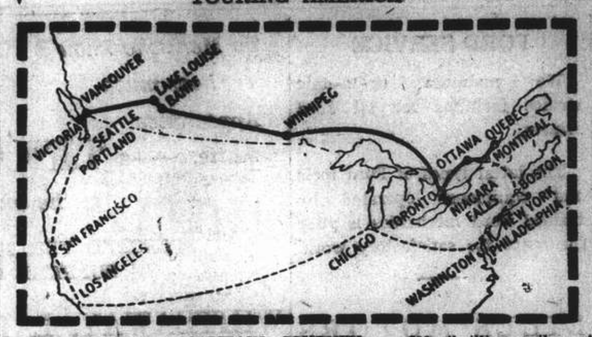

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SHIPPING NEWS

Chartered by the Asiatic Company Ltd. the fast cargo boat the **Pluto**, flying the Portuguese flag, left the lower buoys 23 and 24 yesterday morning bound for Tsingtao, direct.

* * *

Bound for Tientsin today via Tsingtao and Chefoo is the Toa Kaiun Kaisya liner **Tangshan Maru** which is leaving the company's Yangtszepoo Wharf, Shanghai side, this morning.

* * *

Due to sail at 9 a.m. to-morrow is the **Hoten Maru** of the Dairen Kisen Kaisya Line bound for Tsingtao and Dairen from the company's Whangpoo Wharf. She came into port yesterday afternoon with a northern mail, passengers and cargo.

* * *

The ss. **Leconte de Lisle** is due here at 8 a.m. on Thursday from Haiphong and will tie up at the lower buoys 12 and 13. The tender bringing passengers ashore will arrive at the Custom's Jetty at about 9.30 a.m. She is bringing a shipment of coal and cement for local discharge.

* * *

Flying the flag of the Philippine Commonwealth, the fast freighter **Latouche** is due to leave her moorings at the lower buoys 20 and 21 tomorrow morning. She is bound for Hongay direct. The vessel came into port on Wednesday, October 8, from Manila with a large cargo of lumber for local discharge.

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Tainan M.	Keelung	T.K.K.
Anwoo	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Hoten M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Laos	Haiphong	M.M.

Man-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
R. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	Garden Jetty
Eritrea	Itl.	Gbt.	1-3 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-3 B

Vessels Sailing

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Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Nitiman M.	Jap.	Y.K.K.
Pluto	Port.	E. Asiatic
Nagasaki M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Florence D.	Fili.	Wallem
Sisen M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Herleik	Pana.	K.M.A.

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 625

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")

ACROSS

7 Ruler who makes a "boom in lint issue" (two words)
8 Not a little place of worship but a wreath
10 Bird that gives unnecessary advice to a dog
11 In what part of the sea are fishes found in numbers?
12 Crooked as a London suburb
14 This should get the Bishop his mitre
15 Nimble
16 Fruit
17 Many an angry wife has driven a man to this weapon
19 Limestone rock
21 There's nothing in the cash being upset to cause confusion
22 He invented many things, but not the saw
23 The trouble a surgeon may cure or cause
25 Would this describe one who is heard at a performance of "The Bells"?
26 This may mark the end of the play
27 In part of England these flowers are not only seen but heard (two words)

DOWN

1 This is just devilish
2 Having permanent depressions, though not deep ones
3 This British poet seems undecided
4 Ordinary
5 It's not so rough to compliment thus
6 Though great at first, to a very small degree
9 Which is often an alternative to this
10 This kind of type is obviously likely not to keep its shape
13 This English town is meant to be a watering-place obviously
14 This lady is not quite right in the head
17 Count
18 There's nothing in a place of refreshment to make this beast
19 Part of that first-aid outfit perhaps
20 These attacks show that the girl is not telling the truth
23 Beverage made from the 16 across
24 Fabulous monster

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 624

THE
CHINA COASTER'S TIDE BOOK
and Nautical Pocket Manual, 1941
Price $10
Postage: China 30c.; Hongkong 60c.; abroad $1.20.
An invaluable handbook of reference compiled for those who sail in China and Far Eastern waters.
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS Office Shanghai
and the principal Booksellers

Educational

CHINESE lady, well-educated with knowledge of English teaches Shanghai dialect. Box 2940, NCDN. -4999

QUALIFIED Chinese lady-teacher, speaking English, gives Shanghai dialect lessons. Easy method. Telephone 32379, 3-6 p.m. -4967

YOUNG lady, English mother tongue, gives private English lessons. Address Box 2936, NCDN. -4985

PIANO lessons chord system, easy method, for adult, A1 references. $40 monthly, twice weekly. Telephone 74393. -4989

FIGUEIREDO'S School, Shorthand, typewriting, English. Crystal-clear explanations. 54 Garden Apts., 1173/11 Bubbling Well. 11998

FOREIGN Y.M.C.A. photographic classes (still pictures and movies), for amateurs and advanced pupils starting Tuesday, October 14, 7 p.m. Apply Educational Office, Telephone 92250. 11995

YOU will easily get job if you can design drawings for buildings construction. Simple method individual and groups. Reasonable fees. Architect-teacher. Telephone 79103, 5-6 p.m. -4996

LEARN French! Lecons francaises, grammaire et conversation, données par Monsier Jean Knoché, 2 Quinsan Gardens. Références extraordinaires. -4925

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BUYING men's clothing, linen, furs, anything of value, Call at your place. Box 2340, NCDN. -5009

WANTED to buy, centrifuge for furs. Address Box 2942, NCDN. 11917

POLARIMETER or polariscope, new or used. Apply to Dah Teh Shing Oil Mill, 105 Kiangse Road, Second Floor, Telephone 18571. -4794

WANTED to buy secondhand suits, dress; shoes, carpet, clothing etc. Telephone 34663 Mr. W. Engel. -4987

BUY all kinds of secondhand furniture, as refrigerator, piano, carpets, radio, etc. Dunlentin, 799/1 Nanking Road, Telephone 94220. -4988

WANTED to buy urgently latest American, British magazines from direct subscribers at high prices. Offers to Box 2820, NCDN. -4769

BOUGHT at highest prices: Jewellery, gold, silver, European Jewellers, Liza Building, 346 Szechuen Road, Room 107 Telephone 14582. -4991

Furnished Houses

MODERN house four rooms, free immediately, with all comfort. Furniture, frigidaire, etc., to be taken over. Please apply telephone 70291.

FIVE-ROOMED house, West End Gardens, front row. Furniture and fittings to be taken over. Box 2932, NCDN. -4993

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CONCESSION! Newly-built house, five rooms, all conveniences, for sale, $75,000. Box 2937, NCDN. -4987

TO LET, four-roomed house, two-roomed flat, modern conveniences, steamheating with big garden. Apply Lane 42, 19 Tunsin Road. 11780

TO LET or for sale, unfurnished house on Tunsin Road, area mow 1.599. Four living rooms, five bedrooms, ample servants' quarters, two garages, central heating and garden. Immediate occupation. Address Box 2889, NCDN. -4903

TO LET at early date, fine, large residence on seven mow in Columbia Circle, unusually large reception rooms. Partly furnished or unfurnished. Address J. S. Potter, 290 Szechuen Road, telephone 15417. 11810

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TO LET, small office room facing Nanking and Kiangse Roads. 304 Kiangse Road, Room 7. -5006

RELIABLE Swiss-managed godown space. Concession (west), available immediately, about 7,000 sq. ft., wooden concrete dry floors. Address Box 2947, NCDN. -5000

GODOWN to let. Old Chinese residence built on approximately 2.5.0.0 mow, situated at 312 Myburgh Road suitable for storage purpose. Inspection 9 a.m.—5 p.m., all days. Term of lease: one or two years but rent for the full term must be paid in advance. Parties, after viewing the premises, if interested, are requested to send in their bid in writing to Mr. P. C. Yang, Room 215, 131 Museum Road, before 12 noon, October 16. Right is reserved to reject all bidders. -4784

SPACIOUS office or share in office wanted by responsible foreign party. Reasonable keymoney might be considered. Telephone essential. Box 2914, NCDN. -4957

OFFICE wanted: One/three rooms, for six hours daily. Telephone conditional Bubbling Well preferred. Rent up to $600. Box 2903, NCDN. 11773

OFFICE, 2-4 rooms, wanted by American party, central district. Box 2854, NCDN. -4843

"Deficiency of information in Japanese English-language newspapers is completed very successfully in Kobe by the **Japan Chronicle**... on its pages can often be found criticisms of the political and economic actions of the Japanese Government and various other information which gives the opportunity to observe and to analyse the Japanese economic situation. In addition to the usual material obtainable from all the Japanese English-language newspapers, the **Japan Chronicle** gives a very detailed and comprehensive review of the foreign trade of Japan. It regularly prints statistics pertaining to Japanese exports and the state of the home market."—*Extracts from U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

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DAILY AND WEEKLY
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One insertion	per word 30 cts.
Three insertions	" " 25 cts.
Seven or more	" " 20 cts.
Positions wanted, any number of insertions	" 20 cts.

Minimum of 14 words

Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed care of "North-China Daily News," 17 The Bund (or P.O. Box 707) Shanghai, unless otherwise stated.

In applying for positions copies of references and not originals should be sent.

Foreign Craftsmen

LADIES' worn hats; perfect renovating/remodelling. New model hats, trimmings, nice selection. Orders taken. Rosette, 135 Seymour. -4999

ORDERS taken for gloves, artificial flowers, laces and other trimmings. Also pupils accepted. Telephone 78638, 10-12 noon. -4716

Chinese Servants

WANTED, baby-amah who can cook and speak northern Chinese dialect. Good references required. Please apply 98 Edinburgh Road. -4950

WANTED coolie-boy. Apply 267 Kiangse Road, Apartment 2, after 3 p.m. Must be recommended. -4977

CAN anyone recommend good, kind, honest baby-amah. Telephone 42131 between 12-2 p.m. -4976

HONEST, clean, cook-house boy, seeks job. Telephone 23386. -4983

RECOMMEND very reliable, clean, hardworking couple as cook-boy and amah. Zwanck, telephone 18090 office hours. -4971

CAN anyone strongly recommend good cookboy with wife wash amah? Telephone 77696 between 1-2 p.m. -4984

34097 Reliance Employment Agency. 1082 Avenue Road. Trustworthy household servants only. Individual, quick service. -4109

Dancing

NEW Dancing Academy, 727 Weihaiwei Road. Academy exclusively for the English style ball-room dancing. Personal lessons step by step by an experienced teacher, Mr. L. Gay. Beginners are guaranteed to be able to dance after four lessons. For the advanced, the latest variations and higher technics. -4989

ELIZABETH Sinclair, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -4801

Lost

LOST native pass No. NAe 17406 N in triangle 204 bags of rape seed cakes import date 27/6/41 D/R No. 482467. Declared null and void. Higuchi & Co 11749

Boats

HARTFORD, twin cylinder, 10 h.p. outboard motor for sale in perfect running order. Telephone 20804 after office hours. 11770

TWO small sailing yachts, 16 and 20 feet long, for sale. Please reply Box 2838, NCDN. 11791

Animals

THREE years old cocker spaniel (male) for sale. Registered C.K.C. Box 2985, NCDN. -4936

WHEN buying a dog insist on it having a China Kennel Club registration, which is recognised everywhere. 11704

To Advertisers

The followng replies are being held at this office, and the owners of the undermentioned Box numbers are requested to call for same before October 22 after which date they will be destroyed. Nos. 1932, 2028, 2126, 2135, 2163, 2187, 2200, 2237, 2257, 2264, 2279, 2298, 2322, 2323, 2337, 2355, 2405, 2407, 2427, 2436, 2497, 2502, 2509, 2584, 2651, 2705, 2723, 2736, 2741, 2761, 2764, 2795, 2804, 2807.

Wanted to Rent

RESPONSIBLE tenant requires eight/ten-roomed house, large garden (over three mow) or seven/nine-roomed apartment. State address and terms. Box 2950, NCDN. 11821

WANTED to rent: Settlement or Concession house, unfurnished 8-10 rooms. State particulars to Box 2927, NCDN. -4979

YOUNG couple wants large room in apartment. Apply Box 2928, NCDN. -4978

WANTED to rent: two/three roomed apartment, furnished/unfurnished, with central heating, in central district. Post Office Box 3042 Yuhang Road. -4944

YOUNG married lady, British, desires one large room (verandah if possible) and private bathroom by November 1. Full or partial board. Price must include heating for winter months. Have two small dogs very quiet and house-trained. Would prefer accommodation with private family, British. Replies Box 2842, NCDN. 11776

FOREIGN couple wants three/four-roomed first-class apartment or small house, furnished/unfurnished, Concession preferred. Address Box 2812, NCDN. -4750

SMALL furnished flat/apartment, required by British couple. Residential section French Concession preferred. Box 2876, NCDN. -4871

Furnished Apartments

TWO-ROOMED flat, nicely-furnished. All conveniences. Apply 1193 Rue Lafayette, House 405. -5005

THREE-room flat, appointed with imported furniture, telephone, located in Concession. Rental $350 including taxes and hot water. One-year contract. Premium: US$900. Box 2926, NCDN. -4974

TO LET for single or couple, two room furnished flat, share bathroom, in French Concession. Telephone 76187. No refugee. -4828

BRITON will let to responsible party his newly furnished five roomed flat in Haig Court for one year from November 1. No key money. Furniture not for sale. Box 2891, NCDN. -4911

SPACIOUS three-roomed apartment with all modern conveniences. Reasonable rent. Furniture and fixtures may be taken over. Information please telephone 77206 every afternoon between 2-5. -4975

TWO flats of three rooms in modern residence, facing large garden between Avenue Joffre and Route Doumer, luxurious furniture. Monthly rental US$40. Apply 2/A Singapore Road. -4499

Unfurnished Apartments

One, two, three-roomed apartments under construction, Settlement; two, three, four-roomed apartments, Concession, available at once. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 338. -4826

More Classified Ads. Overleaf

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Fine and cold weather with fresh north-westerly to northerly winds around Shantung. Cloudy, rather cold with fresh northerly to north-easterly winds along the Coast to the south of the Saddles. Local rain over the Eastern Sea.

	At Cathedral	At Siccawei
Temperature yesterday	min. 55.0 max. 70.0	min. 53.6 max. 68.7
„ same date last year	min. 68.0 max. 79.0	min. 66.9 max. 80.2

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1941 (24th day of 8th moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

American Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Oct. 14, 8 p.m. registered and Oct. 15, 7.15 a.m. ordinary. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.
British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Oct. 14, 8 p.m. registered and Oct. 15, 7.15 a.m. ordinary.
Shanghai-Dairen Air Mail close on every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 3 p.m. for registered and ordinary.
Shanghai-Japan Air Mail close on every Monday, Tuesday and Friday at 3 p.m. for registered and ordinary.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: Oct. 15, Nov. 2, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
Single copies 40 cents
Shanghai delivery .....6 mos. $20
China, Korea and Japan ..... „ $4
Hongkong and Macao ..... „ $3
Postal Union Countries ..... „ $24

NORTH-CHINA HERALD
EVERY WEDNESDAY
Weekly Edition of the North-China Daily News
Single copies $2
Shanghai, China and Japan ..6 mos. $42
Hongkong and Macao ..... „ $4
Postal Union Countries ..... „ $4

North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd. (Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald, Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11065
Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the North-China Herald.
To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

DEATHS

GILLESPIE.—On June 9, 1941, at Nagasaki, Japan, THOMAS CAMPBELL GILLESPIE, aged 78 years, retired Master Mariner. A service will be held in the Bubbling Well Cemetery Chapel on Wednesday, October 15, at 3 p.m. to be followed by interment of cremated remains. All friends are invited to attend. 11822

MOTHER ST. AUGUSTA (S.A.).—On October 13, 1941, at Holy Family Convent. A Requiem Mass will be celebrated in the private chapel of the Convent, 224 Quinsan Road (corner of Park Lane), on October 15, at 8 a.m. All old pupils and friends are cordially invited to attend. -2007

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

OCTOBER

14 Mr. E. de Valera's birthday (1882)
14 Axis demands on Yugoslavia (1940)

COMING EVENTS

OCTOBER

15 Bill Hegamin and His Gang, XGDN, 9.30
16 Russ, L. Opera, Holland Girl, 8.45 Lyc.
16 Royal Asiatic Society, Mr. Voigt, Lecture on 'A Chinese Lake,' 5.30.
17 'The Londoners'—A Dramatic Sketch, XGDN, 9.30
18 8th Co. Girl Guides Fun Fair Entirely in aid of British War Fund. Cathedral Girls' School, 2
19 Symphony Concert, Lyc. 5.15
19 Dramatic Readings by Thomas Lyell, XGDN, 9.30
20 Engineering Society of China Meeting, 5.45
20 'Musical Parade in Blue,' Lyc.
21 'Musical Parade in Blue' Lyc.
23 'EJAS' Vocal and Instrumental Concert, Masonic Hall, Avenue Rd., 9.
24 St. Andrew's Society: Annual General Meeting, 27 Bund, 5.30
25 Rowing Regatta at Tungkadoo Wharf.
29 Arsenic & Old Lace', ADC, Lyc. 9.15
30 Royal Asiatic Society, Dr. Robert F. Fitch, Lecture on 'Buddhist Temples', 5.30.
30 Arsenic & Old Lace', ADC, Lyc. 9.15
31 Arsenic & Old Lace', ADC, Lyc. 9.15

NOVEMBER

1 'Arsenic & Old Lace', ADC, Lyc. 9.15
6 Limbless Fund, Jumble Sale, U.C. Hall, 9.30
7 B.R.A. Annual General Meeting, Race Club, 5.30.

NOTIFICATION No. 5556

ROAD ABANDONMENT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, subject to protest, if any, being heard and overruled, it is proposed to abandon the scheduled extension of Shanhaikwan Road between Myburgh and Park Roads.

Protests against such abandonment should be submitted to the undersigned before October 24, 1941.

By order,
G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary and Commissioner General.
COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, October 13, 1941. 11830

NOTICE

ATHENS COFFEE

Quality as always supplied. Freshly roasted and ground to your order
Now obtainable at:

HADJIRY'S
416 Szechuen Road
Telephone 16139
-2091

NOTICE

As from date, our prices for Sweet Water (Coca-Cola excluded) and Soda Bombay will be increased by $1 per dozen and Soda Splits by 70 cents per dozen.

WATSON'S MINERAL WATER CO.
SHANGHAI
October 12, 1941 11797

REMEMBER

those who are away On Service in Malaya and India and are eager for news of friends and "Old Shanghai" generally. What a boon to them would be the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

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$10 for one month
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METDEORS

said Smith Minor, are useful to tell you how much gas you are using. And this advertisement may be useful for telling you never to travel by land and/or sea and/or air unaccompanied by a reliable BAGGAGE POLICY.

V — V

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THE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT TRUST CO., OF CHINA, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, duly convened and held at 9 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai, on Monday, the thirteenth day of October, 1941, the following Special Resolutions were duly passed, viz.:—

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that John Alexander Turner, C.A. and Duncan Robertson Glass, A.C.A. be and they are hereby appointed jointly and severally liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

2. That the liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to divide the assets of the Company among the members in specie or kind as well as in cash.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1941.

G. E. MARDEN,
Chairman of Meeting. 11825

THE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT TRUST CO., OF CHINA, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Creditors of the above named Company are required to send in particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before October 29, 1941.

J. A. TURNER, C.A.
D. R. GLASS, A.C.A.
Joint Liquidators.
9 Avenue Edouard VII.
Shanghai, October 13, 1941. 11824

DRYCLEANING

The undersigned have pleasure in advising their customers that the Strike which suspended operations is now ended and that they are now in a position to fulfill all orders for dyeing and cleaning.

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Maitland & Co.	10/20, 126 Szechuen Road
FRENCH CONCESSION	
American Women's Club	9 Route Francis Garnier
Auto Palace Co.	10 Route Cardinal Mercier
Shanghai Gas Co.	1304 Avenue Joffre
WESTERN DISTRICT	
Cathedral School for Girls	425 Avenue Haig
Country Club	651 Bubbling Well Road
R. H. Felgate & Co.	1547 Bubbling Well Road
Fraser Motors Ltd.	36 Great Western Road
Masonic Hall	1623 Avenue Road
Shanghai Gas Co.	709 Bubbling Well Road
Shanghai Race Club	304 Mohawk Road
NORTHERN DISTRICT	
Ewo Press Packing Co.	912 North Soochow Road (main depot for large quantities)

It is of great help when you can deliver to one of our collecting depots, if this is not possible, please telephone No. 46900

(Space by courtesy of Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.)

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LONDON
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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
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BRANCH OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

We take pleasure in announcing the opening of our new branch office at 348 Route Cardinal Mercier on October 14, 1941, which will assist in serving also as brokers in:

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Branch:	348 Route Cardinal Mercier	Tel. 71758

11800

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	Oct. 12 16.00	Oct. 12 21.00	Oct. 13 4.00	Oct. 13 9.00
Barometer (inches)	30.07	30.14	30.15	30.21
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.09	+0.18	+0.18	+0.15
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	+0.10	+0.08	+0.08	+0.07
Wind (direction)	N/W	N/W	NW	NNW
„ (miles per hour)	13.7	7.4	6.3	7.4
Temperature (Fahr.)	65.4°	61.5°	54.0°	62.6°
Humidity (per cent)	79	78	90	74
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	7	10	7
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report Oct. 12	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.06	0.00	30.09
Temperature: min. 65.7° max. 71.4°	68.5°	—3.3°	64.8°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	58.14	0.04	39.50

Time and Tide	14/10	15/10	16/10	17/10	18/10	19/10	20/10
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.55	5.56	5.56	5.57	5.58	5.59	6.00
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.25	17.23	17.22	17.21	17.20	17.19	17.18
Moon rises at Shanghai	—	0.07	1.05	2.04	3.07	4.10	5.17
Moon sets at Shanghai	13.03	13.47	14.28	15.09	15.50	16.32	17.15
Flood makes Shai. (day)	15.25	17.16	6.44	7.51	8.43	9.25	10.00
Ebb. makes Shai. (day)	8.25	10.01	12.15	13.13	13.55	14.35	15.17
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	5.56	8.08	9.22	9.55	10.30	11.02	11.35
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	5.53	6.92	8.40	9.40	9.88	10.80	—

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 12th:—Normal and rising pressure over China: unsteady over Japan. Depression crossing Korea east-north-eastward. Fresh north-westerly to north-easterly winds along the China Coast. Overcast to cloudy and cooler weather in China.

State on the morning of the 13th:—Cloudy and rather cold weather. North-westerly wind. High and rising pressure.—Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

TUESDAY, October 14.

	Reg.	Ord.
Chefoo Weihaiwei (via Chefoo) and Tientsin	12.30	13.00
Hongkong and Canton	12.30	13.00
Swatow	13.30	14.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00
Hunan West Hupeh Kwangtung Kwangsi Yunnan Kweichow and Szechuen	x 19.30	20.00
Amoy and Fukien Province via Amoy	x 19.30	20.00

WEDNESDAY, October 15.

Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Aust. N.Z. and Straits via Hongkong	Ax*20.00	7.15
Amoy Hongkong and Canton	x*20.00	7.15
Fukien Hunan West Hupeh Kwangtung Kwangsi Yunnan Kweichow and Szechuen	*20.00	7.15
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
U.S.A. Canada and Europe via Pacific	xx 16.00	18.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00

THURSDAY, October 16.

Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Ninghsien (Ningpo)	10.30	11.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Australia and New Zealand	19.00	20.00
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00

*The night before.
A Parcel mail for Netherlands India, closes at 16.00 on 14th.
B Parcel mail for U.S.A., closes at 16.00 on 15th.

Canton-Hanoi-Saigon-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close on every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton for Hanoi on every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and for Saigon on every Monday and Bangkok on every Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Netherlands K.L.M. Air Mail Service (Batavia-Lydda) per steamer to Singapore via Hongkong on October 14 at 8 p.m. for registered and October 15 at 7.15 a.m. for ordinary.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking daily at 10.30 p.m. (Except Saturdays.)
Hankow at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
Anking and Kiukiang at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays. Tuesdays and Fridays.
Tsingtao at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays and Thursdays.
Tientsin and Peiping daily at 10.30 p.m. (Except Saturdays.)
Haichow, Kweiteh, Tungshan, Tsinan, Kaigan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shihkiachwang, Changte, Sinsiang, Kaifeng, Taiyuan, Juncheng and Linfen at 10.30 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Canton, Swatow and Hoihow at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.
Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong by the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Daily Train Mail

Nanking only at 7 a.m. and 9.30 p.m.
Entire N.S.R. and River Ports up to Ichang at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
T.P.R. north Pinghan, Lunghai and Kiaotsi Lines at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Entire S.H.N.R. including Siaoshan, Kokiao and Shaoshing daily at 1 p.m.
Sungkiang and Hangchow only at 10.30 p.m.
Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia despatched per trains via Nanking and Tsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains (for time of closing see above).

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Acknowledgment

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

(Continued from Yesterday)

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

Gutierrez,Miss A.A.M.	$30
Cymru Am Byth	50
Williams,Mr/Mrs.S.J.	100
Faulkner,J.H.R. 100 H.M.	525

DONATIONS

Smart,James St.Clair	50
H.B.M. Consulate-General, Tientsin	244
Malcolm,Mr/Mrs.John	30
British Residents' Association—War Efforts Sub-Committee—Jigsaw Puzzles	20
Tobias,Mrs.H.—proceeds of goods sold	11
Purchas,Miss Stella M.	25
50 per cent. of proceeds of Wood Trophy Cricket Match Sweep	1,580
4 British Sisters—Country Hospital Staff	40
An American Sister—Country Hospital Staff	10
Sale of London Programmes	250
G.A.E.—Golf Bet	5
British Residents' Association—War Efforts Sub-Committee—Books	722
Police Club Dance 4/10/41	318
British Residents' Association—War Efforts Sub-Committee—Jigsaw Puzzles	80
Tung Yih Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	2,500
Tata & Co., Ltd.—B.D.	1,500
Additional amount collected at at Race Club dinner in honour of Dr. Robertson	1,250
Anonymous—Rs. 1,000 at 1/5⅓	74

A.P.	50	Vitenson,Mrs.S.	10
Winter,J.B.	100	Mudie,F.C.	100
J.M.C.	150	Sullivan,A.	50
Archipoff,P.P.	20	Anonymous	50
Callie,John L.	100	Anonymous	20
Two Rad Liars	10	Clark,G.W.	50
Mehta,B.P.	50	Anonymous	200
Nathan,M.J.	100	Parkhill,A.	500
Tippin,James	150	Tolmie,G.W.	100
N.P.	50	We Five	100
Pple,J.H.	30	Anonymous	100
Raeburn,D.J.	25	Watt,A.	50
Anonymous	40	O.A.N.	10
D.R.	50	Aiers,Thos.	15
Bayden,F.	50	A.H.A.	75
H.G.R.	20	Anonymous	40
Reed,W.	20	Basching,E.	10
Reed,M.E.	100	W.B.P.	10
D.R.	100	Deitch,R.	150
I.R.	20	Brooke,J.T.W.	25
Fee Wee	25	Anonymous	100
Rodda,A.	10	Carson,W.I.	50
Anonymous	5	W.V.K.C.	10
Anonymous	50	Armes,Mrs.N.	15
Rogers,J.T.	25	R.E.L.B.	25
D.M.R.	25	Sheaf	25
F.R.	60	Boothroyd,R.A.	50
Anonymous	25	Bournes,N.J.	30
R.S.R.	30	Cobbett,A.M.	50
Rothe,K.	50	Juno	5
Rouse,Rolla	50	Connelly,H.	10
Anonymous	25	Cowe,G.M.	10
Anonymous	100	Crickmer,H.A.	30
R.S.	100	Day,J.	25
D.B.S.	25	Dearn,J.W.	20
Searle,J.H.	10	Dickson,W.N.	20
Seddon,A.E.	25	G.F.D.	15
V.	150	Anonymous	50
Sharman,V.	20	Gimson,A.F.	25
Mr/Mrs.J.T.S.	20	Goodwin,R.H.	30
Victory	10	Hall,A.C.	50
Sim,W.B.	30	B.H.	100
Craigenroan	20	Harman,A.	100
Souter,W.D.	30	A.H.H.	30
Stanley,H.M.	10	A.H.	20
Stokes,F.K.G.	25	Guignard,R.C.P.	100
Stormes,G.B.	25	Hicks,S.J.	50
Sullivan,F.F.	50	F.J.H.	25
Tabrum,R.F.	30	Jackson,Sr.—F.	20
Talbot,G.	20	Anonymous	50
Anonymous	40	Anonymous	20
Thomas,H.H.	50	Jenssen,G.W.	10
E.T.	50	Kim	50
Anonymous	10	Linford,J.	50
A.E.T.	50	Loach,T.H.	10
Young John	50	David	10
Leobelle	10	L.A.E.M.	30
Waller,G.	5	McLay,F.S.	50
Mr/Mrs.E.E.W.	25	McWhirter,D.L.	150
T.W.	50	H.M.	100
Warner,W.	60	Miller,J.	10
Rossweir	20	Morcher,J.W.	100
Webb,J.V.	150	J.M.M.	20
White,A.V.	200	Monitor 27	10
Wills,G.M.	10	J.S.P.	30
Shadow	5	Palmer,E.J.	20
O.C.	25	White Hart	120
W.W.G.H.	20	Lewis,Robert	100
Stewamabs	20	Logan,William	50
Anonymous	25	Anonymous	10
McLean,A.	10	Pepperlam,C.B.	100
Morgan,R.	100	Piper,E.A.H.	100
Anonymous	35	A Welshman	500
Anonymous	300	Ramsden,H.C.	50
Anonymous	100	Rothwell,J.	10
J.C.B./M.L.B.	40	Sallis,Mrs.S.	25
Anonymous	20	Anonymous	100
Cleland,H.R.	100	Segnitt,A.V.	20
Anonymous	100	Rogerson,H.	100
E.F.D.	20	O.S.	50
Gray,A.T.	10	Car Lifts	50
Anonymous	25	Exsigs	10
Anonymous	75	Stevenson,G.	25
Karanjia,S.P.	10	Anonymous	15
Keating,D.	100	Tucker,G.H.	30
Lynch,Miss K.	10	Tweedie,S.	20
Anonymous	50	Ward,H.J.	20
Orr,K.E.	50	H.W.	20
Shoppee,R.	50	A.W.	25
Smith,Mrs.D.G.	20	W.A.W.	10
Anonymous	50	Wolfe,S.W.	50
Anonymous	100	White,Norman	25
Wellsted,Mrs.M.	10	Wilson,C.C.W.	50
		Nobs 5650	50

IN MEMORY OF MARCEL BENUBE

D.J.	50

IN MEMORY OF BARBARA AND DENYS H. COOKE

Howells,Mrs.	15

IN MEMORY OF OUR TWO DEAR MOTHERS

Maley,Capt/Mrs.P.J.	100

IN MOMORY OF G. MORPHEW

Dawson,Mr/Mrs.	50		
Martin,Mr/Mrs.J.W.M.	15		
Leitao,Mr/Mrs.L.G.R.	15		
Remedios,H.J.dos	15		
Zee,J.	20	Sun Moo Kee	10
Chen,N.	10	Yang	5
Yale,Mr.	20	Yue,W.K.	5
Hu,Mr.	10	Sklarsky,B.	15
Norlander,Mr.	10	Chow,S.V.	20
Rodionoff,Mme	5	Howard,F.M.	10
Chao,Mr.	5	Zartzin,Mr.	10
Ah Ching	10	Tsatskinl,Mr.	5

IN MEMORY OF K. E. NEWMAN

Riddell,Dr/Mrs.J.D.	50		
Boltons Ltd.	50	R.H.	20
T.A.T.	10	R.W.E.	20
A.B.B.	20	J.H.U.	10
B.S.	20	A.D.F.	20
C.C.O.C.	20	H.L.C.	20
G.P.	10	G.T.G.	10
H.E.W.	20	L.W.	20
P.J.H.	20	Bonnyman,J.A.	100
L.E.C.	20	The Cockpit	55

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Broom,W.	1	Rosser,P.M.	1
Fletcher,C.	1	T.F.	2

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takes pleasure in announcing their
FASHION SHOW
which takes place to-day, Tuesday, October 14, at 3 p.m., at
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461 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 60
To-morrow, October 15, at 3 p.m.
FASHION SHOW
at own premises
For invitation please Telephone 36060 -4989

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WANTED, nurse for two children Address Box 2864, NCDN. -4957

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WANTED: US$2,000-3,000 available in New York. State terms to Box 2941, NCDN. -4980

WANTED local cheque for US$250. Telephone 33923. 11819

LEATHERGOODS factory, producing exquisite hits for export, invites interested parties and purchasing managers to inspect their samples, etc. For appointment ring up Witting 51172. -3944

US Dollars available at favourable rate for the use in U.S.A. by Chinese, Americans or others. Apply Box 2913, NCDN. -4918

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Miscellaneous

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WANTED, a respectable young lady, not over 25 years, not too tall, not refugee, for companionship and frequent outings. Willing to help. Reply Box 2934, NCDN. -4983

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m., 205 Peking, lift 3?4 Kiangse Road. Apartment 30, second-floor. -4991

MANICURE, eyebrow trimming, hats remodeling, cleaning. Low prices. 833 Avenue Joffre, House 21, Room 8, telephone 71584. -4744

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STENOGRAPHER, experienced foreign lady, seeks employment, moderate remuneration. Address Box 2918, NCDN. -4961

LADY with first-class experience in handling supervision of any hotel, restaurant, etc. desires position. Can furnish A1 references. Address Box 2844, NCDN. -4992

LADY-STENOTYPIST thoroughly experienced with general office routine, seeks position. Apply Post Office Box 751. 11827

YOUNG lady, able secretary-stenotypist, English perfect, knowledge of Spanish and French, best testimonials, seeks position. Box 2873, NCDN. -4967

WILLING start with $100 to keep his children alive, in office (overseer), outdoor work. Good education, honest. Address Box 2921, NCDN. -4946

HARDWORKING Chinese, seventeen, beginner, desires position as clerk or junior typist. Box 2916, NCDN. -4958

LADY-STENOGRAPHER requires part-time occupation either mornings or afternoon. Private work also undertaken. Box 2919, NCDN. -4918

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper undertakes keeping books. Part time. Reasonable terms. Reply Box 2917, NCDN. -4959

KEEN A1 experienced Cantonese seeks local/outport position, immediately, in any capacity. Box 2929, NCDN. -4978

EXPERIENCED stenographer seeks part time employment. Address Box 2935, NCDN -4966

AN educated young man of 22, speaks Russian, English, French and Chinese, seeks any position. Address Box 2931, NCDN. -4962

QUALIFIED mechanical engineer, Russian nationality, 31, experienced in practical and office work appertaining to the trade, requires responsible position. Box 2759, NCDN. -4689

EXPERIENCED foreign accountant seeks better position. Commencing salary $1,500. Abroad or outport considered Reply Box 2894, NCDN. -4914

EXPERIENCED typist seeks part/full time employment, beginner's knowledge shorthand. Box 2858, NCDN. -4947

EXPERIENCED young man with sound knowledge of English, French, Japanese, seeks position as secretary-stenographer. Excellent references. Outport no objection. Box 2766, NCDN. -4867

Radios

PSST—Got a sick radio? Telephone 37220, Radio City Service, 1949 Bubbling Well. -4930

WANTED radio receivers of any make, high prices offered. Post Office Box 755. -4622

DIAL 51140 for accurate repairs at your home. "Radio Expert", 131/438 Museum Road. -4270

WE hire, sell, repair radios. Six American tubes, American parts, beautiful cabinet, world reception, without aerial, $450. Local reception $280. Condor, European Radio Factory, telephone 79760, 270 Route Sayzoong. -4365

Cameras

BARGAIN: Zeiss Super Nettel US$60; Contax III F1·2 brand new; Zeiss microscope US$95; Crouch microscope US$70. 131/433 Museum Road. 11828

ROLLEIFLEX F3.5, 1/500, 1938 model, same new, with seven additional parts. Sacrifice US$85. Post Office Box 300. -4987

For Sale—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE to highest bidders, 100 sets uncancelled Chinese stamp issue commemorating 150 anniversary of the United States. Box 2951, NCDN. -11828

FOR SALE. In lots of 100 up to 1,200 tons anthracite lump coal ex stock. Telephone 71088 mornings 8 a.m. to noon and 79902 afternoons from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. -5052

UNDERWOOD typewriter, 16 inches, absolutely new, US$35 for quick sale. Owner leaving. Box 2945, NCDN. -4939

FOR SALE, tyre with tubes, 150 set, 32 x 6 x 10 ply. Firestone. Apply to 50 Broadway, telephone 42543 at office time. -4978

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FOR SALE, bedroom and dining-room furniture. Please address Box 2831, NCDN. -4952

DINNER, coffee, mocha sets, figures, groups, plates, vases, in the finest European brands. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Art. -4264

PERSIAN rugs, three beautifully coloured, tightly knotted specimens, for sale. Box 2860, NCDN. -4956

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN crystalware, complete Rosenthal dinner/tea sets, miniatures, etchings, paintings in largest selection. 1823/A Avenue Joffre, Dr. Weiss. -4929

"HANAU" quartz lamp, American sunlamp, facial light steambath, health ray and massage sets. 124 Sassoon House. -4969

SECONDHAND furniture, carpets, refrigerators, household effects, bought/sold at best prices. G. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat